

# THE DIAL

A Monthly Journal of Current Literature.

PUBLISHED BY  
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1884.

[VOL. IV, No. 47.]  
TERMS—\$1.50 PER YEAR.

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## HOMER AND SCHLIEMANN.\*

Antiquity has bequeathed the world no other tradition which has taken so firm a hold on the interest of mankind as the story of the siege and sack of Troy. It was Homer whose imperishable song perpetuated the life of the tradition, as a product of literature, through the perils of twenty-five centuries; it was Schliemann whose science vindicated the tradition against the destructive attacks of a critical age, and insured its perpetuity through the centuries to come. The sweet persuasion of poetry sustained belief while the world was

\*TROJA. Results of the Latest Researches and Discoveries on the Site of Homer's Troy, and in the Heroic Tumuli and Other Sites, Made in the Year 1882, and a Narrative of a Journey in the Troad in 1881. By Henry Schliemann, LL.D., Author of "Ilios," etc. Preface by Professor A. H. Sayce. With 150 wood cuts and four maps and plans. New York: Harper & Brothers.

in a mood to keep time to the music of hexameters, but when science began to make light of traditions which had stirred the souls of nations through chiliads of years, it was a signal and pleasing retribution that science herself should be made to disclose the baselessness of her own scepticism. The method of Schliemann has been that of inductive science. Like a real geologist, he has dug for the relics of past ages; he has unearthed them in successive formations; he has studied his fossils individually, collectively, and comparatively, and has reproduced from them a succession of populations, each leaving above the relics of its predecessors the evidences of its own life and activity.

The work before us is a mere supplement to the author's "Ilios"—a vast treasury of facts and interpretations which Dr. Schliemann intended to leave as his final legacy to posterity. But "Troja" has a value peculiar to itself, and is indispensable, both as completing the body of archaeological data, and as setting right some misconceptions incorporated in the larger work. It is almost indispensable to read "Troja" with "Ilios" at hand; but certainly the perusal of "Ilios" will prove inadequate, and in some particulars misleading, without "Troja" to take up as an appendix. It probably remains to produce yet a new work, in which the two books shall be consolidated and condensed, and the theory unified throughout. This will give opportunity to present the whole subject with a more logical consecutiveness, a better system, and therefore improved availability.

Dr. Schliemann began systematic excavations in the hill of Hissarlik, in October, 1871. They were continued energetically during the summer of 1872, and resumed with increased energy in 1873. During 1874 he began excavations at Mycenæ in Greece, but was interrupted by legal difficulties with the Turkish government concerning his Trojan collections. He resumed work at Mycenæ in 1876, and spent the whole of 1877 in preparing the remarkable results for publication. Most of the season of 1878 was spent in excavating on the island of Ithaca; but in September he re-

turned to Troy. The next season was also spent at Troy and in the Troad. His great work "Ilios" appeared in 1881. In 1882, feeling dissatisfied with some of the conclusions previously reached, he returned to Hissarlik and resumed his labors for five months, on a scale of operations quite as large as before. It will be appropriate now to indicate some of the important results of these remarkable researches on the site of ancient Troy.

The hill of Hissarlik, and the adjoining plain, appear to have served as the site of not less than seven successive settlements, whose *débris* have accumulated to the general depth, over the hill, of twenty to thirty-five feet, and in places on the slopes of the hill to nearly fifty feet above the primitive soil. The material consists of earth, ashes, crumbling bricks, loose stones, and remnants of walls of stone and brick, superposed above each other in distinguishable succession, but, in general, without the least correspondence between the structures of successive settlements. The remains of the first city, as found on the hill, consist of fortification walls of unwrought limestone, nearly eight feet thick, and some thinner walls formed of small stones, joined with earth and coated with clay; but there are no traces of bricks, burned or unburned. A larger settlement was probably located on the adjoining plain. The *débris* of this city accumulated to an average depth of eight feet; and this implies a duration of many centuries. The principal relics of the industry of the people consist of lustrous-black slightly baked pottery, mostly hand-made, but in some cases moulded on the wheel. The pottery consists of vases, urns, and pitchers, occasionally ornamented with simple incised wavy or zigzag lines, or conventional owl-faces. Numerous stone axes, battle axes, hammers, and other stone implements are also found, as well as a few copper or bronze brooches, and some awls and needles of bone. Such remains characterize the neolithic epoch of the Stone Age, though Dr. Schliemann expresses his conviction that their date is long subsequent.

The second prehistoric city is the Homeric Troy. The researches described in "Troja" make it necessary to connect with the second city certain important ruins which in "Ilios" had been connected with the third city; and this involves the correction of a misapprehension which is inwoven in the treatment of the subject of "Ilios." The remains of the second city include fortress walls of huge blocks eight feet deep, buried beneath a bed of calcined ruins, consisting of burnt bricks and fragments of brick walls. They include also temple-walls of brick and portions of other house-structures. The substruction of the for-

ress wall that surrounds the Acropolis is built of quarry stones averaging eighteen inches long and twelve inches broad, irregularly joined in courses, and without any binding material. At the angles are the foundations of towers; and there were at least three gates. This foundation was surmounted by a large brick wall. The bricks were burned after being laid in the walls. Great fires were built on one or both sides, and numerous openings permitted the draft to pass through the interior. There were two periods in the history of the second city, and the fortress walls of the second period are of somewhat larger compass than those of the first. Within the walls, the temple and other house-remains of the second period are unconformable with those of the first. The second city shows everywhere the signs of a general and total devastation by fire.

No adequate conception can be formed of the richness of the relics of Homeric Troy without consulting the pages of Dr. Schliemann. They consist, in brief, of numerous articles of copper and bronze made by casting, a large quantity of gold ornaments and utensils exquisitely manufactured, numerous articles of ivory, an enormous quantity of terra cotta articles, including whorls, vases of many patterns, often with covers, pitcher-like vessels, goblets, pithoi or enormous wine-flasks, and a few rude images or idols; also a large number of implements and articles of stone, bone, and ivory. No indications of lamps were found. No iron or steel was known. The art of soldering was practiced to perfection. A few inscriptions have been found, which are regarded as exemplifying an early form of the Cypriote syllabary.

The third prehistoric city was built not long after the second had met with its catastrophe. The population was limited, and seems to have been confined to the old Pergamos. On the old Acropolis they did not remove nor even level the *débris* of the second city. Their house walls consisted of small unwrought stones joined with clay, brick walls rarely occurring. What remains of the work implies that the buildings were rude and probably of one story, and constructed largely from the rubbish of the second city. Only a few relics were discovered belonging properly to the third city, since nearly all the numerous objects attributed in "Ilios" to this city belong to the second. This city seems to have gone to decay through abandonment.

The fourth settlement was also confined to the old Pergamos, and its buildings were formed by renovating the walls of the third settlement. Its gates were also, in the same places, though *débris* had accumulated about

them to the depth of four and a half feet. The houses were even smaller than in the third city, and had only a ground floor. The pottery *débris* were found very abundant, and, on the whole, similar to those of the Homeric city, though less thoroughly burned. It abounds in owl-faced urns, and a surprising variety of pitchers and vases, and presents, perhaps, a little greater attempt at ornamentation. It supplies, also, a few supposed inscriptions. Stone implements were still abundant. The fifth settlement found the earlier fortress-walls completely buried, and raised its structures above the deep accumulation. Neither the stone nor the brick walls indicate a civilization of as high a type as that of the second city; but the pottery relics are surprisingly varied, and show the introduction of some new conceptions. The sixth city is supposed to be Lydian, and reveals the first interruption of ethnic continuity from the beginning. Of its structures nothing remains; but its pottery is both abundant and peculiar. It embraces huge pithoi six feet in height, hand-made tureens, vases, urns, pitchers, jugs, cups, and other vessels of a great variety of shapes, some imitative, and many bearing simple ornamentations. Also many articles of bronze, ivory, and stone, and, for the first time at Troy, a single article of iron. The seventh city was the Greek Ilium, or Novum Ilium of modern writers. This brings us down to historic times.

Among ethnological results, it may be interesting to mention that the first city seems to have been founded by Thracians migrating from the west of the Bosphorus; and that the Homeric Trojans sent colonists to Cyprus, who are known to be also of Aryan blood. So it is certain that the epic of Homer is wholly an Aryan story. The chronological results are important. On historical evidence, the settlement of the Greek and Roman Ilium cannot be assigned to a date later than the seventh century B.C. Before this establishment, four prehistoric settlements had risen and disappeared on the site of Homeric Troy, since the sack of the city. One cannot doubt that these events cover several centuries. The conviction is strengthened by the enormous volume of *débris* and the masses of potsherds remaining. Moreover, the epoch of Priam is shown to have antedated the advent of the Phœnicians in the *Ægean*. Nothing has been found bearing the stamp of Phœnician workmanship. It is therefore certain that Priam's reign terminated as early as the twelfth century B.C. The evidences of Assyrian influence are equally wanting, and it is known that Assyrian art began to spread over Western Asia as early as 1200 B.C. But

there is an Oriental influence present in Trojan art, and this, as Professor Sayce has pointed out, is Hittite; and Hittite art was a derivation from primitive Babylonian art. The Hittites warred with Ramses, Sesostris in the fourteenth century before Christ, and the Dardanians (pre-Trojans) were among their subject allies. The results summed up in "Troja," therefore, appear to accord to Homeric Troy a higher antiquity even than had been generally claimed. The fidelity of Homer's descriptions renders it certain that the author of the "Iliad" saw Troy during Priam's reign, and we must therefore carry the Homeric epoch back to an antiquity some centuries greater than had been hitherto assumed.

An archaeological generalization of much interest grows out of the investigations described in "Troja" and "Ilios." It is the very wide distribution of certain artistic products and conceptions. We can only cite sufficient examples to illustrate our idea. The terra cotta whorls, which Schliemann and others regard as votive offerings, are found abundantly in the northwest provinces of India, in the Italian *terramare*, in the Grotto del Diavolo, whose antiquities are attributed to the Reindeer Epoch, in the Swiss lake-dwellings, on the Esquiline at Rome, and in the Necropolis of Albano. Even in the Pelew Islands are found perforated whorls of terra cotta or glass identical with the Trojan. Another conception is the *swastika*, which consists of two equal lines, crossing at right angles, and having each extremity, for one-quarter the length of the line, bent abruptly at a right angle, but all in the same direction, whether to the right or the left. The *swastika* is very common at Homeric Troy, and has been found also beneath ancient lava near Albano, and at other localities in Italy; also from Feldmark, from Darzau in Hanover, from a pre-Slavic tomb in Pomerania, on an ancient Hittite cylinder, and from the Hittite inscription at Ibreez in Lycaonia, in the ruins of ancient Carthage, and also, what is more suggestive, from various parts of America, as, for instance, among the Lenguas of Paraguay and the Pueblos of New Mexico. Other analogous coincidences indicate a wide-extended intercommunication of peoples, reaching even to the New World, and reminding us of the speculations of George Horn, M. Paul Gaffarel, Landa, Ordoñez, and others, respecting Phœnician emigration to America; and of Barber and Bowers, respecting the Egyptian and Cypriote affinities of the pottery of the Pueblos and of the Santa Barbara Indians.

One cannot close this final volume on "divine Troja" without some reflections. The

first is the debt which learning owes to Schliemann for his ten years of laborious and costly research. As long as the story of Troy shall live, Schliemann will be remembered as its rescuer from incredulity and oblivion; and his name will stand in human records and in human esteem by the side of that of Homer himself. And then how splendidly does Schliemann's successful career illustrate the scientific value of enthusiasm! There are representatives of modern science who would reduce intellectual life to dry cold thinking. They withhold their confidence from a man impelled by an inspiration. Enthusiasm, they maintain, is the deadly foe of accuracy. We all remember how they hurled their sneers at Schliemann, and accused him of being carried away by his theories. But no one can pretend that anything short of an all-sustaining enthusiasm has borne him through the discouragements and toils of the past ten years; and no one can candidly renew the charge that his lofty enthusiasm has precipitated him upon baseless theories. Nor can we fail to reflect, on the conclusion of this great work, how indispensable an adjunct to intelligence and enthusiasm is abundant means in unmisery hands; and how important a service may be rendered to science itself by disposing wealth, through the influence of popular treatises, to devote its great power to the promotion of scientific enterprises.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

#### THE STUDY OF EARLY INSTITUTIONS.\*

##### I.

The extended researches of the studious and the curious into the origin, development and growth of social, political and legal institutions, which have prevailed in the last two decades, and which owe so much to the example and influence of Sir Henry Maine, have borne fruit in the recent publication of a large number of essays, of a character not only speculative but historical and philosophical as well. These researches are not confined to that side of the Atlantic which was the seat of the origin and principal growth of our modern institutions; the passion for prosecuting the inquiry has crossed the ocean, and the American students are no less earnest

\* THE ENGLISH VILLAGE COMMUNITY, Examined in its Relations to the Manorial and Tribal Systems and to the Common or Open-Field System of Husbandry. An Essay in Economic History. By Frederic Seebohm. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF LAND-HOLDING AMONG THE GERMANS. By Dehnman W. P. ss. Boston: Soule & Bugbee.

ENGLISH TOWNS AND DISTRICTS. A Series of Addresses and Sketches. By Edward A. Freeman. London: Macmillan & Co.

in the labor, and have accomplished results of scarcely less value, than their European compeers. In most of the works to which our attention is now directed, there is a marked departure from the broad generalizations of Maine, in place of which we have, with indications of industry of research equal to his, patient and at times elaborate statements of the results of the investigation, extended extracts from the ancient records, and exhaustive citations of the authorities consulted. It was the province of Maine to excite among English readers an interest in the topics he had himself investigated, and to convert those readers into inquiring students. It is the province of the earnest investigators of the present decade to furnish those students with ample and convenient facilities for satisfying their further curiosity, if indeed the evidences now accumulated do not prove in themselves convincing.

Mr. Seebohm's book, which takes the English Village Community as its basis, is appropriately described on its title page as an essay in economic history. Its principal matter is a collection of carefully arranged data concerning the constitution, features and appointments of the English manor, the mode of division of its lands, the classes of its tenants and their origin, the character and extent of their respective holdings, the nature of the tenure thereof and the character of the services rendered therefor at different periods, and the manner and objects of the cultivation of its fields. Similar data are given, to a more limited extent, illustrating the corresponding features of the British and German tribal customs, and the holdings of agricultural lands in the Roman provinces. Many of these data are not now newly published, but are, in more or less scattered form, familiar to students of these subjects. On the other hand, much of the evidence here offered is now for the first time presented in tangible form; and the entire collection of data, accompanied as it is with maps showing not only the modern arrangement of manorial estates, but the composition of tribal holdings, furnishes a vivid picture of the actual constitution and the peculiarities of the British village communities of both classes, or rather a series of pictures taken at successive epochs. If for these data only, Mr. Seebohm's essay is a most valuable contribution to our historical literature. But he has supplemented his collection of materials with carefully drawn comparisons of early and modern with recent customs, tribal with manorial systems, and British with continental peculiarities. Thus we have not only a panoramic presentation of data, but we are



assisted in our studies on the comparative plan, whether in social economy, politics, history, or law.

The argumentation of the essay is synthetic. Taking up his residence in the midst of an ancient manor, formerly royal demesne, making himself practically and familiarly acquainted with its present condition and organization, and commencing with the most recent forms there observed of survival of the characteristics of the archaic open-field system of husbandry, he traces backward, step by step, the evidences of those characteristics, as appearing in that and other manors, at different epochs, in manor rolls, cartularies, domesday surveys and other records, into the misty past of British, German and Roman tradition. Existing evidences of the similar or dissimilar features of the tribal villages, at points of time during the same periods, are duly presented and carefully collated. Reasoning thus from the known toward the unknown, he deduces conclusions and draws inferences, sometimes with resort to probabilities or possibilities, with a view of elucidating the origin of the village community or three-field system of husbandry, and ascertaining whether that origin is to be found in "the freedom or the serfdom of the masses of the people." Under the present exigencies of historical research, this is a question as to the beginnings of English history. It has been considerably mooted, and both theories—namely, that of the primitively free village community, and that of the primitive serfdom of all the agricultural classes—have their earnest advocates. Mr. Seeböhm's investigations convince him that the original condition of those classes was that of serfdom. His deductions from the evidence he has accumulated may be stated briefly thus:

The primitive Teutonic and Celtic habits of life and constitution of society, as exhibited in all central and western Europe, were purely tribal. Out of the tribal system of occupation of land for warlike purposes there was evolved, as states of peace succeeded in part those of war, a rude form of land proprietorship by chieftains for agricultural purposes, the captives and conquered peoples being put to the ignominious work of tilling the soil as slaves. The right of the chieftain gradually became the right of his tribesmen, who owned the land allodially, with descent to heirs. Whether this tribal ownership was purely communistic, or was a joint, undivided ownership, the tillers of the soil did not participate in it. Upon this rude system, which antedated the Roman conquests, the empire imposed its scheme of governing conquered provinces by resident rulers, who exacted

tribute for state purposes, and of settling colonies of veteran soldiers, as well as of conquered peoples, in desirable localities upon public lands; these colonists being required to render the base services called *sordida munera*. The distance of the provinces from the capital, and the political exigencies of the empire in that troubled period, gave the provincial rulers opportunity to acquire personal control of lands, and to substitute to some extent personal service or fealty for governmental tribute. Thus was evolved a modified system, in which the tendencies were toward manorial lordship on the part of provincial rulers and the chieftains of tribes which had submitted to the Roman dominion, and toward a continued slavery on the part of the cultivators of the soil, affecting even those who had once been free. In the process of further evolution, an important part was played by the church, whose clergy were now laying the foundations of that imperial control which the church as an organization exercised over the politics of Europe in the middle ages. The first influence of the clergy was exerted toward the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, whereby their services were gradually lightened, they were allowed a part of their weekly time as their own, and they were granted some limited rights upon the soil they cultivated. A form of serfdom thus arose, one grade above slavery, and the cultivators of the soil became divided into classes. The influence of Christianity thus led toward forms of rude land tenure, for which special services were rendered by colonists and serfs, below whom was still a class of slaves, decreasing continually in number through the operation of the same influence. In the mean time, the tribute levied by the empire upon conquered tribes, and the *sordida munera* exacted from colonists and cultivators, had gradually given place to a system of "renderings" or rude rentals, yielded by those who may now be called tenants, by custom, varying in different provinces according to local circumstances, but generally consisting of labor or of the principal products of the soil or of the flocks that fed upon it. Into this class of tenants now began to come those who still owned land in their own right, but who, to escape the exactions of the tax-gatherer, and the poverty which was expected to result, preferred to surrender their lands to some over-lord, and accept his protection and render him service. As the church grew powerful, monasteries began to acquire the proprietorship of lands, and to come into the receipt of such rentals from those who cultivated their domains. Then chieftains and nobles who discovered war to be their preferable

mode of exertion, or who found the efforts of the clergy toward the amelioration of the condition of the slaves restrictive of their own ancient privileges, or who superstitiously wished the especial favor of the church, began to cede their land-holdings to monasteries, churches and prelates. The example proved contagious, and in the seventh and eighth centuries large numbers of such cessions were made. As the church came to be so largely the landlord, her efforts in behalf of the laboring classes became less active; and in the interest of the imperial control she was acquiring, she conservatively assumed and maintained the lordship of large estates. Thus she assisted chieftains, princes and nobles in establishing the mediæval manor, in which the residence of the proprietor, though often a feature, was not a necessary one, but in which the lands were tilled by tenants, who submitted to their lords, accepted protection and rendered service. Thus "the feudalization of Europe" was accomplished. During all this evolution in the proprietorship of land, the system of common cultivation of the soil remained in vogue, the open-field tillage of the tribes developing into the three-field system, as the tribal occupation gradually gave place to the village community. With the decadence of the manor, the three-field system grew into desuetude, by reason of its evident unfitness for the purposes of those whose tenure of the lands they cultivate, whether in large or small estates, is allodial. The European Village Community was an incidental feature of these changes in the form of proprietorship of land; it was the convenient means of cultivating lands under manorial lordship; and its roots are to be found in the servile condition of the early tillers of the soil, although freemen may have contributed somewhat to the population of the villages, and although the practical enfranchisement of the villagers far antedates the extinction of the type of the community.

Mr. Seebohm's object, in pursuing the investigations thus outlined, has been to assist in "setting English economic history upon right lines at its historical commencement," with reference to this question of the early status of the villagers. Besides the aid he has thus furnished to students of history, his work will be seen, from the outline given, to possess great interest for the pure antiquarian. In many instances, his comparisons of different data will be found not only pertinent but highly entertaining. One such instance is the collating of the statements of the services required of tenants on the manor of Tidenham in the time of King Edwy, as shown by his charter to the Abbot of Bath,

and the services required on the same manor in the time of Edward I, three hundred and fifty-two years later, as shown by an inquisition then taken. Here are data which illustrate clearly Mr. Seebohm's deduction that the progress was from serfdom toward freedom, and sustain its correctness. While in the enthusiasm of his investigation, Mr. Seebohm sometimes loses his judicial quality, and advances probabilities as if they had been demonstrated, yet it will be found generally that his conclusions are not affected thereby, but might have been reached with equal propriety if the probabilities he states had been left out of the calculation entirely.

Mr. Ross goes over the same ground as Mr. Seebohm, and uses in the main the same material, but as he writes in a different style and with a different object, his work presents a marked contrast to that of Seebohm. His essay of 108 pages is made up of brief statements of his conclusions, which, though dogmatic in form, are presented modestly and without pedantry, and in support of which he cites, in copious notes, the original authorities. This form of construction is chosen as probably the most convenient for students of the subject, for whose use the essay is primarily designed. His statements are arranged analytically; he commences with the earliest known or earliest conjecturable forms of land-occupancy, as to which he states his theory, proceeding thence to trace by successive stages the probable evolution into the feudal system, and citing in illustration of each of his propositions or conclusions, the authorities therefor, both early and late. As to nearly all these propositions and conclusions, the author admits his work to be but tentative, proposing in his preface to rewrite the subject hereafter in the light of future researches and discoveries.

Mr. Ross is the earnest advocate of a theory, to sustain which by relevant evidence is the avowed object of his essay. He believes in an archaic system of land-holding in common by tribes, families, and communities, in which each proprietor had an undivided share, a recognized though perhaps unascertained personal interest, as distinguished from the contrary system of purely communistic holding, which has had many believers. This chosen theory the essayist supports not only with personal earnestness, but with a copious array of citations of evidence found in early codes, charters and records, the extent of which has been said to be "startling" even to close students of the subject.

Mr. Ross agrees with Mr. Seebohm in many of his conclusions, among them that of the servile origin of the village community. He

starts with the proposition that the life of the early Germans was primarily pastoral, and that agriculture was resorted to after the accumulation of pastoral wealth, the cultivators of the soil, as a rule, being slaves. The village community grew from the tribal system, as a more convenient means of utilizing servile labor in tillage. But with this theory, Mr. Ross links his favorite one of an individual and undivided holding of lands, by the members of communities, whether landlords or tenants. His statements of these theories are terse and clear.

"According to a generally received theory, the manorial group has been evolved out of the village community, by the imposition upon the village community of an over-lord, with a right of property in the village lands, and authority over its inhabitants. The process has been described as the transformation of the mark into the manor. There is a very serious objection to be raised against this theory. The agricultural community of the middle ages is a community of tenants under landlordship; and it is nothing else in the very earliest period of its recorded history. According to the records, landlordship is at least as old as the agricultural community included under it. What right have we, therefore, to assume that the agricultural community antedates the institution of landlordship? Why not assume that landlordship existed first, that the village community arose under it, a community of serfs or dependents? It must not be forgotten that, according to the earliest records we have, the freemen had dependents and slaves attached to their households. Why not, therefore, derive the manor out of this group? Why not derive the manor out of the patriarchal household with its company of dependents and servants? It is said that the manor has grown out of the village community. Why not say that the village community has grown out of the manor?" (P. 215.)

Elsewhere he says:

"We have spent the best part of six years in reading through the early records with the question in mind, Is there any evidence of the existence of communism in respect to land? We have found none." "Had the ownership of the land been vested in communities rather than in individuals, we should find some direct reference to the fact in our records. We should find laws and regulations regarding the use of common lands. The records abound in references to the rights of individuals in land held in common; but the rights of the community therein are nowhere referred to. The conclusion is, that the community had no rights. The community did not exist as a land-owning corporation." (Pp. 211, 57.)

Sir Henry Maine, the most voluminous writer on these subjects, pursued his antiquarian studies with a view of illuminating some of the clouded pages of jurisprudence; but he does not seem to have reached decided conclusions on the question mooted by Mr. Ross, though generally understood as holding to the communistic theory. He notes as one feature of the true Village Community, that their land "remains constantly undivided for generations, though every member of every generation has a legal right to an undivided

share in it." ("Ancient Law," pp. 254, 259; "Early Law and Custom," p. 240.) In the Russian Village, "this severance of rights is also theoretically complete, but there it is only temporary." ("Ancient Law," p. 259.) In the Hindoo Joint Family, the holding of land is purely communistic. ("Early History of Institutions," p. 79.) The intermediary institution of the House Community at first holds all property communistically ("Early Law and Custom," pp. 241, 245); but later evolves a system by which its lands are divided between the several families residing in the house, each family taking and holding communistically its own distinct portion. (*Id.*, p. 261. "Village Communities," p. 81.) These three several forms of community are "the great steps in the scale of transition." ("Early History of Institutions," p. 78.)

It would seem consistent with this theory of a regular evolution, from the Joint Family through the House Community to the Village Community, that the communistic holding of the family should give place to a joint or undivided proprietorship of land, just as soon as either the economical exigencies of a growing agricultural tribe or the belligerent experiences of a warlike clan should begin to develop individual feelings and characteristics in members of the group. It may be that the numerous evidences of an undivided ownership, so industriously collected by Mr. Ross, relate to those periods in the life of the communities referred to, when they have passed out of their primary communistic condition, and have entered upon a new stage in which individual rights begin to assert themselves.

In the present age, the utility of settling this question would seem doubtful. Whether the holding of the primitive German clan was a communistic holding, or one in joint undivided ownership, the right or the extent of interest in the land, claimed by an individual member of the clan, would be much the same, and there would be but little difference in the mode by which such right would be asserted or its violation redressed. Probably but little light can be thrown upon either the jurisprudence or the political economy of the particular period, by settling the question agitated by Mr. Ross. The main interest in this question is therefore an antiquarian interest, and the chief office of his researches will be to illustrate the social economy of the period.

In one department of inquiry, the researches of Mr. Seebohm and Mr. Ross may prove to be of exceptional value. The extracts copied by them from the ancient records throw a powerful light upon the early customs of tribes, clansmen, and land-holders; the evidences thus collected form a sort of pictorial



gallery of customs. They serve to illustrate to a remarkable degree the relation between Custom and Law. The readers of *Maine* will recall the prominence with which the question of this relation so frequently presents itself. In his first work on *Ancient Law*, an idea seemed to be vaguely presented, or rather foreshadowed, that early Customs were perhaps deserving of consideration in some other respect than as a form of what we call Law; an idea which even *Maine* himself seemed then to regard with misgivings. In his later writings it began to take more definite form; the imperfect character of the "sanction" of the *Brehon* law was noted; the total want of a sanction, or of any element corresponding thereto, in the Customs of the Hindoo communities, was observed; and the point was suggested that in the infancy of what afterward becomes Customary Law, the habit of people is to do many things that are customary, for no other reason than that they are customary. In other words, it may be that early customs are nothing but customs, and no other sanction can be predicated of them than the notoriety or common disfavor which would follow a breach of custom. It is possible that Jurisprudence as a science is to be modified in respect to this question, and that instead of reducing all customs to the grade of laws, she will at no distant day find a place which customs may occupy, not as customary law, nor as legal customs, but as mere customs and nothing more. In the volumes now under consideration, there is much evidence tending to show that in all matters concerning the occupation, control and tenure of land, and the services and dues rendered for its use, the primitive tribesmen and their family groups acted from custom only, in which there was at first no sanction whatever in the modern sense. In his latest work on "Early Law and Custom," Mr. *Maine* calls attention to the beginnings of Law as a different force from Custom, in regulating at first only the conduct of people; and to the idea of Penance, introduced by the religious teachers who were in India the first jurists, as the primitive conception of the Sanction in such primitive Law. It may yet fall to the lot of Mr. *Maine* to present a well considered view of the subject of Custom as related to Law, in which it shall be assigned its appropriate place as an independent factor, and not a mere subsidiary form or phase of Law as a fixed rule of action, commanded by a superior.

Though Mr. *Freeman* has given much attention to the subjects which are thus treated by *Seeböhm* and *Ross*, he has not allowed them much space in his latest work. In the revised addresses and sketches here collected,

he has traced the growth and development of a number of towns and districts in England, but mainly from a historical, architectural or antiquarian standpoint. He has here carried out admirably his fundamental idea that a town or a district is to the true historian "a whole with a kind of personal history, instead of simply the place where such and such a church or castle is to be found." While in some instances he has found the materials for his sketch in the architecture or the style of a cathedral or a ruin, yet he has also given renewed evidences of the versatility which makes him so charming as historian, local geographer, or the student of early institutions and of the making of peoples. He is working nearly upon the same lines as his contemporaries above named, in explaining the place in English history of the ancient boroughs of Exeter and Lincoln, for example; Exeter, the longest-lived of English towns, and the last to be conquered by the Norman, when it ceased to be virtually a commonwealth by itself; and Lincoln, which at the time of the conquest was actually a free imperial city, governed by its own rulers, and had been for years the head of a confederation of cities, as Exeter had aspired to be. In the article upon "The Shire and the Ga," Mr. *Freeman* works by the side of others in studying and illustrating early institutions, though in his own peculiar way. Without the industrious collation of the minutiae of evidence, like *Seeböhm*, or copious references to authorities, like *Ross*, he illustrates as historian the fact that Somerset is not a *Shire*, and was never a section cut or sheared off from the mass of English territory, but was a *Ga*, the home of the tribe of the *Sumorsetan*, and in early times an independent principality. Somerset did not, like Northamptonshire, grow up around a central town; it was itself a people, one of the nations that helped to make England a part of that Wessex whose domination cemented the warring peoples into one, and whose King *Ine* gave laws to the land. It is from his own home in the midst of the land of the *Sumorsetan* that Mr. *Freeman* prosecutes the inquiries into the early tribal habits and institutions of the locality, in a manner similar to that in which Mr. *Seeböhm* sets himself down in the midst of an ancient manor to study its three-field system of land tenure and cultivation. Treating as he does, of the relation of towns, churches, tribes and districts to the construction of the English people, he presents the more heroic and imaginative side of the evolution of modern England, as contrasted with the economical side presented in the labors of his contemporaries.

JAMES O. PIERCE.



## HENRY IRVING.\*

The American notion of hospitality, like the quality of mercy, "is not strain'd." But Shakespeare's simile can be carried no further. American hospitality droppeth not as the gentle rain from heaven, but rather rushes headlong with all the fury of a flood. It opens wide its arms to all comers—if they come from England. Whether the guest wear the ermine or the laurel wreath or the sock and buskin, and even if she be only a professional beauty or he a robust apostle of latter-day æstheticism, a cis-Atlantic craze sets in and lasts till the law of reaction asserts itself. Surely, it has been a long while since Dickens's "American Notes" or "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been widely read in this country.

The reception given to Henry Irving would have been more flattering if it had been more discriminating. He has been run after as if he were a curiosity. Every public appearance he has made has been hailed as a new revelation of art. The most fulsome praise has been lavished upon him in comedy, tragedy, and melodrama. He has been accepted as equally great in all the parts he has played, and if enthusiasm flagged at any point the critics have told us that the "receptivity" of the American people is not equal to the effulgent glow of genius which he has benignly shed upon them. There has been "something too much of this." It has really marred the rational enjoyment of Irving's American tour. It is verging on the ridiculous to say that Mr. Irving has no mannerisms, or to maintain that he is incomparably superior to all other living actors in all phases of counterfeit presentment. Yet that has been the burden of American criticism. Betterton holds high rank in the records of the English stage, but one of his contemporaries wrote that he had a "a corpulent body and thick legs," was "a little pock-fretten," and spoke "in a low and grumbling voice." Even Garrick was described as "too short," and is said to have resorted to "paltry arts" and "traps for applause," and to have made "unnatural starts" and "affected pauses." Kemble had "no play of features" nor "delicacies of expression;" his voice was "too sepulchral," and his style of acting was "ostentatious." Colman, the author of "The Iron Chest," dwelt upon "the inimitable and soporific monotony of Mr. Kemble" as exceeding that of "a preacher in a field or the drone of a bagpipe." Macready was put down as

"only a melodramatic actor," and even the great Kean (the elder) was pronounced a "mountebank." These are names which lovers of the drama have been taught to revere; and if they suffered the whips and scorns of outrageous criticism, it is rather irritating to find any actor of our time canonized in the stage calendar before his death as absolutely without a fault.

Mr. Irving is eminently an intellectual actor, notwithstanding the fact that his greatest successes have been in romantic and melodramatic parts. He is what is commonly known as "a brainy man." He would have been pretty sure to make his mark in almost any walk of life he might have chosen. As it is, he has brought to bear upon stage art the fertile resources of a strong intellect, developed by an extent of culture which is rare in his profession and by associations which are calculated to encourage a lofty ambition. These qualities and surroundings have enabled him to attain in his stage productions a harmony of color and perfection of detail which throw a glamour over the public performances he gives, and among the results has been the tendency to thrust individual greatness upon him as an actor. If it be true that "genius is a great power of taking pains," then Mr. Irving is a genius; otherwise not. It may well be doubted whether he could ever have achieved fame among the rude surroundings which nevertheless failed to snuff out the divine spark in Garrick and Edmund Kean. Indeed, he strove for many years in the provinces of England without creating the talk in London which preceded other famous actors before they actually appeared in the metropolis. When he went to London to remain, after one or two unsuccessful efforts to get a foothold there, he was a subordinate feature in a company organized by an American manager (the father of the Bateman girls), whose peculiar methods of advertising were severely criticised by the London critics, but finally riveted the attention of the town upon Irving. After that, the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the friendship of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts brought to him the financial and popular support which furnished him the means to indulge his ambition and talent for histrionic excellence. The accidents of this early career in London (he has been conspicuous as an actor and manager during only eight or ten years) do not detract from his personal accomplishments nor from the good work he has done for the stage, but they stand as an argument against the exalted attributes of genius which the prevailing rage would confer upon him.

If Mr. Irving be separated from the artistic

\* HENRY IRVING. A Biographical Sketch. By Austin Brereton. Illustrated with seventeen full-page portraits, from Drawings by Edwin Long, R.A., J. A. McNeill Whistler, Fred. Barnard, Val. Bromley, Alf. P. Tilt, J. Fulleylove, and Mrs. Allingham. London: David Bogue.

HENRY IRVING. A Short Account of His Public Life. With four illustrations. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

details of the performances he gives, to which music, lights, decorations, realistic effects, and a thoroughly drilled company contribute, he excels chiefly as a character actor. He is accustomed to say himself that all acting is character acting; which ought to be true, but isn't. The "character" actor, however, is a term as well understood as the "*genre*" picture. It is in parts which can be identified with certain marked peculiarities of the man, or parts in which those peculiarities are not offensive, that he is at his best. His earlier successes were in characters like Jingle, in a dramatic version of "Pickwick," in Digby Grant in Alberry's "Two Roses," and so on. His most admirable impersonations to-day are in characters like Louis XI, Charles I, Dubosq, Mathias, etc.,—parts of greater dramatic strength, but not less marked. It is in the eccentric, bizarre, and accentuated delineation of the passions, that Irving shines; even then he commands admiration more than he inspires quick sympathy with the part he portrays or the situation he brings forward. Because Mr. Irving acts Louis XI effectively it does not follow that he can be a brilliant Benedick or a ravishing Romeo; on the contrary, it almost follows that he cannot. In comedy, he lacks both grace and gayety: two qualities which are indispensable to comedy, except in broad or grotesque effects. He is a close and intelligent student in costume, as in all matters of stage appointment, but no dress ever disguises his stride, his drawl, certain habits of colloquialism, peculiar movements and ejaculations, which fit certain parts but not others. His elocution is striking, but by no means faultless; indeed, its faults make it striking. It is only his rare judgment, and his faculty for "feeling" his audience, which save him from ridicule at times; at other times the same intellectual process enables him to attain remarkable effects.

Mr. Irving is entitled to high consideration at the hands of the public, and especial praise from his own profession, for the refining influences he has exerted over the stage. The silly craze which his American tour has created among certain classes ought not to be permitted to obscure that fact. He has enjoyed exceptional advantages; but he has improved them intelligently and conscientiously. His visit will be a great boon to this country, if the excellence of his performances, as a whole, shall stimulate American actors and American managers to devote more study and zeal to their profession, and if the gratification those performances have given shall promote among the American people a better appreciation of artistic success at the expense of commonplace hero worship.

Of the two volumes which have suggested these reflections on Irving and his American tour, the English book is an eulogy, presented in an elaborate and beautiful shape, and the American book is the more useful in giving an impartial impression of Irving's career. A book of more interest than either of these may be expected soon after Mr. Irving's return to England. It will be "Henry Irving's Impressions of America," as set forth by his friend and travelling companion, Mr. Joseph Hatton, an English journalist and author of good repute.

JAMES B. RUNNION.

#### THE CHARACTER OF BEAUREGARD.\*

Shortly before the battle of Shiloh, Albert Sidney Johnston wrote to Jefferson Davis: "The test of merit in my profession, with the people, is success. It is a hard rule, but I think it right."

The rule grows out of human experience; and even if harsh, and sometimes unjust in its operation, has its compensations. To the successful chieftain public opinion gives an immediate reward. He has not to wait the recollection or discovery of posterity. Wars are undertaken and battles fought; but with their purpose as regards, or effect upon, the future of history, the soldier, as such, has nothing to do. His duty is to destroy or conquer his enemy, and to that end to express in action the vigor of his thought and power. Patience and prudence, which may at times be required, are but subordinate virtues. The hope of present approbation, the expectation of quick commendation, are calculated to call forth the precise qualities demanded. In the late war, and out of the Northern army, there were names with which success was synonymous. Out of the Southern army there were those entitled to be classed as, and conceded to be, great captains. With those, by the general verdict of his contemporaries, either North or South, General Beauregard has not been ranked. He is one of the unfortunates whose merit did not prove itself, and in whose behalf an argument is required. With abundance of opportunity, the promise of performance remained unfulfilled. The number of those of unappreciated genius or unrequited talent, North and South, has seemed to grow as time has travelled on since the war, until now it has almost reached a multitude.

\*THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD, in the War between the States, 1861 to 1865. Including a Brief Personal Sketch and a Narrative of His Services in the War with Mexico, 1846-8. By ALFRED ROMAN, formerly Colonel of the 18th Louisiana Volunteers, afterward Aide-de-Camp and Inspector-General on the Staff of General Beauregard. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Colonel Roman, a member of Beauregard's staff, and his warm admirer, has undertaken to reverse the general verdict. His client has been by his side and has given him the facts—that is, the facts going to make out his case. No doubt the facts have been fairly stated, for a large part of the evidences are documentary; but for correlative facts, Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederate States," Pollard's "Lost Cause," the "Life of Davis," and other works, should be consulted. In the zeal and warmth of personal friendship Colonel Roman goes somewhat beyond the domain of evidence and enters the realm of speculation. He deems it important that as far back as 1290 Beauregard had a Welsh ancestor named Tider, from whom comes the prefix of Fontant; and that he can also claim noble French blood. He says:

"If, as we firmly believe, traits of character, scope of mind, even tastes and prejudices, can be transmitted from generation to generation, we can understand how and why Pierre Gustave Fontant Beauregard displayed the capacity for command and the inspiring influence which so distinguished him during our four years' war. When we glance back over the long line of his ancestors where love of liberty and soldierly qualities were so conspicuous, we very much mistake, or there is still a goodly amount of the Celtic Tider's blood running through General Beauregard's veins, and the high-toned chivalric courtesy, coupled with irreproachable integrity, so remarkable in him, must certainly be derived from the stately old Dukes of Reggio and Modena, the heads of the House of Este."

Faith like this is not uncommon in America, but is nevertheless beyond the scope of argument. In the statement, however, there is a suggestion of an influence which operated to embarrass and hinder the Southern cause. The Creoles of Louisiana were aristocratic, exclusive and haughty. Like the old families of Virginia and the Carolinas, they believed themselves the sons of the South. Others were allies, but not to the manner born. Hence the demand to control and direct; hence also the inability to brook the authority and command of one, who, like Davis, was to them from the plebeian rank. Common danger and interest united them for a time, but did not keep down the spirit of insubordination and criticism. On the other hand, those who received their scorn failed not to retort with resentment and to refuse to be driven.

It is said that Beauregard manifested at an early age a taste for military life, and in serious proof the story is told that when ten years of age, at the sound of the drum in the street he ran away from Communion, for which he had been prepared. This is not satisfactory. The child will be pleased with a bundle of papers tied with red tape, but it does not follow that he will be a chancellor. Most healthy

boys of ten years prefer a parade with life and drum to the chancel rail. If anything, the incident shows wilfulness and a disposition to revolt against restraint. Beauregard was graduated at West Point, in July, 1838. He was appointed to the engineers, and served in Mexico creditably as a soldier and with distinction as engineer. He was brevetted major of engineers, and in 1860 was at New Orleans in charge of the construction of the Custom House, and of the Mississippi and Lake defences of Louisiana. In November of that year he was appointed superintendent of West Point, an appointment indicating belief in his high qualifications as an instructor. He hesitated to accept, and afterward followed the secession of his state by his resignation. Louisiana was proud of, and expected much from him. The Governor appointed Braxton Bragg, then a resigned officer, brigadier general of state forces, and tendered to Beauregard the position of colonel of engineers and artillery. This he declined, because it was a secondary position; but offered to put his professional knowledge and experience at Bragg's disposal. Here was a key to his character. His vanity was beyond measure; he arrogated to himself a superiority in the knowledge of the art of war; he was proud of his lineage and descent. To him the problem of the time was alone a problem of war, not a complicated problem of war and government; and than he no one could be better fitted to command, direct or advise. For him to say that he desired his state to be fitly ranked, or to express a willingness to yield to others, was simply to intensify this egotism, which virtually made him unbearable. Jefferson Davis was himself vain and narrow; he may have been even malevolent toward Beauregard. Nevertheless, Davis was President, having the Confederacy to conciliate and its cause to manage. Beauregard seems always to have been prompt to question and criticise. He had neither the faculty to "work and wait," nor the simplicity of greatness; and so stands out in strong contrast with Lee. Judah P. Benjamin seems, to use the expression of a letter to Beauregard at the outbreak of hostilities, to have thought himself a "poor civilian" in 1861, and not qualified to address Beauregard upon military subjects,—with which view the latter was evidently satisfied. A year later the awe had vanished, and Beauregard complained to Davis that Benjamin should pass judgment upon his acts.

Beauregard was commissioned a brigadier general of the provincial army of the Confederate States, and went to Charleston. He was at once at home with the people there. The attack upon Anderson at Sumter is

household property. He then went to Virginia, and claims to have in fact commanded at Manassas. He had there all the advantage of the want of order and regulation prevailing at Washington. A Mrs. G., resident in Washington, was the Confederate agent or emissary, and daily communicated to Beauregard the orders of the war department. He knew a day in advance of the proposed march, and had abundant opportunity to prepare for it. Here, as at New Orleans and Charleston, he was full of advice, and also of questions of precedence and rank. He was sent to the Southwest, where a question of rank was raised by him with Albert Sidney Johnston, finally solved by yielding what he conceded his right, just prior to the battle of Shiloh, to Johnston: a mark of weakness as well as vanity. If assigned to command, it was his duty to command until relieved by the official head and representative authority of the people. Before, at, and after this time, he was profuse as a letter writer, proffering and giving advice when not asked as to the conduct generally of the war. He used the knowledge which he had acquired in the service of the United States, and planned to a large extent, not only the coast defences but those of the Mississippi River. He had innumerable difficulties with which to contend, but, judging by his letters, he did not seek to hide them. He was indefatigable in work, and took pains that all his associates should know it. It is easy now to say what might have been if his suggestions had been followed. Plans upon paper are very attractive, but are apt to be delusive. The "ifs" of the war will never be settled.

From the whole of Colonel Roman's work, and as against the inferences of the author, the impression comes that the verdict upon Beauregard was right. In fact, the author unconsciously reveals this when he refers to the return of Beauregard to Charleston in 1863. He says:

"He was now in his favorite sphere of action, with a problem almost exclusively of engineering skill to solve—*fighting his enemy with sand, pick, spade and shovel*, and showing, as Mr. Davis himself had said, about a year before, how his qualifications peculiarly fitted him for such a defence."

The work is intended to be fair in statement, and from the author's view is fair. It is strange, however, that a Southern writer cannot get at least partially into his mind the thought, and will not acknowledge, that the success of the North might have been due to the justice of its cause, and that by reason of its justice, mistakes became lessons of profit. It is strange also that the idea still lives that to the Southern officers and soldiers, as com-

pared with the Northern, a superior quality for capacity and bravery should be conceded. This flavor, unconscious no doubt, runs through the book.

What is said concerning the purchase of arms or fitting out of vessels will be in substance found, saving the opinion of Beauregard, in the narrative of Captain Bullock, the Confederate agent in England. The archives of the War Department should furnish to the student of history the most that Colonel Roman's books contain concerning official action in the war. Their value consists in making accessible to all, public dispatches, letters, and orders, explained and made attractive by private letters and statements of participants. While the purpose of the author may fail of accomplishment, he will command a wide circle of readers, and perhaps gain some adherents. GEORGE W. SMITH.

#### MR. GREEN'S LAST VOLUME.\*

In taking up Mr. Green's posthumous history of the Conquest of England, it is hard to say whether one is more glad at the possession of another book from his pen, or feels more keenly the loss that English literature and historical study have sustained in his death. At his age, and with his solid preparation and capacity for work, he might fairly have been expected, had health permitted it, to add volume after volume to the two that now lie before us, until the series should compose a complete history of England, at least for the middle ages. As it is, we can congratulate ourselves upon having from him a complete history of the Anglo-Saxon period, so full, so accurate, and so graphic, that it seems impossible that the work should ever need to be done over again.

These two books—"The Making of England" and "The Conquest of England"—are, indeed, so decidedly his best that we may regard his earlier works, admirable as they are, as only studies for these. The sudden and remarkable success of his first publication, the "Short History of the English People," might easily have been followed by a falling off in quality of work, and a collapse of the rapidly acquired reputation. Such a collapse is common enough in similar cases. But his success was sudden and remarkable only to us who did not know how long and how faithfully he had been preparing himself for his work. It very soon appeared that his preparation

\*THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND. By John Richard Green, M.A., LL.D., Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, author of "History of the English People," "Short History of the English People," "The Making of England," etc. With portrait and maps. New York: Harper & Brothers.



was too thorough, and his mental powers too solid, to give ground for apprehension; and that he might be depended on for good work, and work constantly growing in excellence, as long as it should be permitted him to continue his labors.

Long and faithful as was his preparation for his first work, it was a task nevertheless which could not fail to be imperfect and unequal in its accomplishment. This work, published less than ten years ago, received at once the most hearty greeting and recognition. It was a matter for congratulation that, in these days of laborious delving in the most recondite sources of historical knowledge, when historical science is in danger of being buried under a mass of antiquarian details, here was a man who had a genuine power of historical composition, and who was not afraid to venture upon a connected work of high grade and wide compass. The defects of the work, nevertheless, began to be pointed out as soon as its excellences had received their full recognition; and they were defects which fully justified the modern antiquarian method. For it was found full of inaccuracies of detail, which the specialists of each period easily detected, but which general students were apt to overlook. The "History of the English People," in four volumes, was to all intents and purposes a revision of the first work, very much enlarged, but of the same general character, having all the merits of the Short History and avoiding its chief defects.

In all this it would not be fair to say that he had been working upon a wrong method, for in these two books we have, at any rate, the best general sketch of English history in our literature, and their composition gave him a breadth of view and a facility and skill of treatment of which we see the results in his last two publications. "The Making of England" and "The Conquest of England" form, therefore, two parts of one continuous work: two chapters, they would have been, of a complete history of England. Perhaps the title of the present work does not express its character so perfectly as that of its predecessor. The "Making of England" may be said to have been completed by the union of the kingdoms under Egbert; and, in one point of view, its "conquest" by the Danes may be said to have begun immediately after this. But the Danish invasions were checked by Alfred, and for a hundred years England was the most orderly and best governed country in Europe. So that, although even in this period of greatness Mr. Green is able to trace the growth, in the great ealdormanories, of the disintegrating tendencies which led to the first conquest,

yet "Conquest" seems too partial a title for the subject of this volume. We see here, perhaps, some remains of the disposition, so conspicuous in the short history, to abandon the familiar divisions, based upon dynastic events, and substitute fresh and unconventional ones; a proceeding which certainly helps to present things in a new light, but which is also attended with some disadvantages.

We have spoken of this as a completed work, as, indeed, it appears at the first look. But its completeness, as a history of the Conquest, it owes to the devoted labor of Mr. Green's wife, whose preface tells the story of his long struggle against disease, his conscientiousness in his work, and the share that she has had in putting his unfinished work in shape. It is a pathetic story, but inspiring in the picture it presents of the activity of a heroic soul. It seems that of the eleven chapters, only the first six, reaching to death of Edred, 955, were left in a finished state by the author; and even these would have received some revision. Chapters 7 and 8 ("The Great Ealdormen" and "The Danish Conquest"), "were left in a wholly unfinished state, having been laid aside for consideration and revision. The materials for them had not even been drawn into any consecutive order, and I am responsible for the division and naming of these chapters, and in great part for the arrangement of the subjects." At this point, the Danish conquest, the book was originally intended to end, "a return to the division adopted in the 'Short History of the English People,' where the conquest by Swein was looked on as the turning point of the story." He afterward decided to hold to the division in the larger history, in which the Norman, instead of the Danish, conquest, is taken as the close of a period. This closing period he was never able to write; the materials for it, however, existed, in the form of "rough and imperfect fragments," written several years ago. These his wife has worked into a connected whole, and at the close has inserted nine pages from the "History of the English People," bringing the narrative down to the year 1071, when the conquest of the kingdom by William was complete. As an indication of the kind of material that would have been incorporated in these chapters, we are referred to a passage which describes London and the trading towns, written only last autumn. It is in Mr. Green's best vein, and makes us lament all the more the loss of his rich contributions to social history.

The portrait prefixed to the volume represents a face of great intellectual beauty and peculiar earnestness. There are nine maps and plans, two of which—England at the

treaty of Wedmore and under the Ealdormen—were sketched by Mr. Green himself; for the rest the editor is responsible. Both those mentioned will be found very useful; so also is that of the Lines of Northern Invasions, illustrating a very interesting passage in the book. The four last are plans of Oxford, Chester, York, and London. There is a very full index.

W. F. ALLEN.

#### A GENTLEMAN OF LETTERS.\*

Mr. Courthope takes ground at the outset against the theory that great moral, political, or social reforms are brought about by some imperceptible process of national evolution. He argues that progress is mainly the result of conscious, well directed individual effort. To Addison is accordingly ascribed the credit for the reaction which set in at the beginning of the eighteenth century, in favor of good taste, good sense, and good morals, in literature and social life.

"It was the task of Addison to carry on the reconciling traditions of our literature. It is his praise to have accomplished his task under conditions far more difficult than any of his predecessors had experienced. What they had done was to give instruction and characteristic expression to the floating ideas of the society about them; what Addison and his contemporaries did was to found a public opinion by a conscious effort of reason and persuasion" (p. 7). Again: "To estimate Addison at his real value we must regard him as the chief architect of Public Opinion in the eighteenth century."

Mr. Courthope seems to take for his text the fine sentence with which Macaulay closes his great essay upon Addison, whom he describes as "the great satirist, who alone knew how to use ridicule without abusing it; who, without inflicting a wound, effected a great social reform, and who reconciled wit and virtue after a long and disastrous separation, during which wit had been led astray by profligacy, and virtue by fanaticism." The first chapter, upon the state of English society and letters after the Restoration, is devoted to a description of this "long and disastrous separation" between literature and morality. The chapter upon "The Tatler" and "The Spectator," and the last, entitled "The Genius of Addison," tell how he smiled the age of "gallantry" away; made virtue fashionable; promoted female education by addressing and suiting his "speculations" to women as well as to men; and conferred upon England and America the inestimable benefit of a consistent, comprehensive, intelligent philosophy of life. The other chapters make the most of such few facts as are

known or inferred concerning his family and education, his travels, his public employments, his relations with eminent persons, etc. The chapter entitled "Addison's Quarrel with Pope" gives a cold and bloodless analysis of that celebrated affair, with the result of showing that the title is a misnomer, that Addison had no quarrel with Pope, but that, in common with most of the writers of his time, he suffered the natural consequences of innocently wounding the jealous susceptibilities of the most expert lampooner the world has ever seen. In endeavoring to be severely impartial, Mr. Courthope admits more to Addison's discredit than the evidence either requires or justifies. Granting that the portrait of Atticus is "a very extraordinary piece of human nature," and therefore likely to be drawn from life, it would seem to be the duty of a sympathetic biographer to point out how easy it is for the professional caricaturist to make the finest features appear contemptible or hideous, without impairing the resemblance.

Perhaps the chief defect of Mr. Courthope as a biographer consists in a lack of that contagious enthusiasm for his subject, which stimulates the reader's interest and impels him to independent investigation. Macaulay, though less critical and trustworthy, possessed this quality, and Macaulay's essay will continue to attract far more readers to Addison than will Mr. Courthope's book. This is to be regretted, for perhaps no greater service could be done our youth than to popularize among them the writings of this gentleman of letters. The traditions of good taste and good breeding, of which Addison is the best exponent, and which still characterized the educated men of our Revolutionary era, are being gradually or rapidly lost sight of among us, as the tone of the most representative product of our literature, the daily and weekly newspaper, sufficiently testifies. "Brilliance," flippant smartness, intensity of phrase, luridness of figure, are what we crave,—at least, that is what we get. Contrasted with the verbal pyrotechny fashionable to-day, the soft radiance emanating from Addison's "white page" seems colorless and dim, and some effort is required to adjust our mental vision to it. But if the effort be made the reward will be certain. A genuine taste for the essays of Addison would be, for a young man or woman, an antiseptic against many a moral contagion; and would confer that justness of artistic judgment which will not put up with the inferior or the second-best in letters, but is satisfied with nothing short of "a knowledge of the best that has been thought and said in the world."

\*ADDISON. By W. G. Courthope. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This biography gives a very true impression of the magnitude of the work done by Addison in his own time. Probably it would not be easy to over-estimate this work. Consider the wide range of what Addison calls his "speculations," and the continual running criticism they embody of all the vices and follies of that time. Then reflect what those vices and follies were, as depicted by the dramatists of the Restoration, and Addison's work appears of the same heroic nature as that of Hercules in the Augean stables. To be sure, Addison was not alone in this work, but it is very doubtful whether his predecessors and coadjutors would have made much impression upon public opinion without the aid of that powerful personality, in which were so happily blended earnestness and moderation, wit and good nature, knowledge and taste. As to his posthumous influence, it should be remembered that all through the eighteenth century, and during the first quarter of the nineteenth, a familiar acquaintance with the "Spectator" was an indispensable part of every liberal education; that statesmen and men of letters, both in England and America, were formed upon it; that such various men as Burke and Johnson, Wolfe and Nelson, Franklin and Adams, Irving and Macaulay, may fairly be supposed to have owed to it some of the best qualities of style, thought, or character, which distinguished them. Reflections like these will put the reader in the way of appreciating the importance of Addison's influence in imbuing several generations with those generous sentiments and pure tastes which have characterized the best Englishmen and Americans.

We miss in this biography a discussion of Addison's absolute value in letters, and his probable literary future. What can he do for us or for our children? Will he continue to be read, as Milton, Pope, Swift, Burke, will be read? Or will he be permanently shelved, along with so many of earth's brightest and best, who wrought for their time, not for all time, and who are secure of their fame "because they are no longer read?" Mr. Courthope does not seem to have faced the fact that Addison is no longer read,—that he is superseded by the magazine literature of the day. Accustomed as we are to the pungent and the drastic, we yawn over the stingless, self-effacing irony of the gentle Addison; the colors seem pale, the *bouquet* imperceptible. Is it possible that time has bleached the page of Addison, until it has become like a faded fresco by some old master who worked in inferior colors? Can it be that there are now scores of writers his equals in point of style, his superiors in intellectual resources? Must

then this stylist, whose primacy no contemporary dared question, who made the term "Addisonian" signify for prose what "Virgilian" signifies for verse, of whom Thackeray so lately said, "We owe as much pleasure to him as to any human being that ever wrote,"—must he who has charmed, consoled, instructed, formed, so many generations, now become an *emeritus*?

It is safe to assume that those who would answer these questions affirmatively have never lived with Addison; that they have, at best, but a bowing acquaintance with him. Here is a case for the application of a fine saying by Dick Steele, who would certainly be glad to have it applied in favor of his venerated friend: "It is prodigious arrogance in any one to imagine that, by one hasty course through a book, he can fully enter into the soul and secrets of a writer, whose life, perhaps, has been busied in the birth of such production."

Perhaps there has never been a time since the immediate objects of the "Spectator" were accomplished when its satire and instruction were more applicable than here and now. Readers will be surprised to find that there is a hardly a moral evil of our time but has been touched by this gracious moralist, hardly a social bluster but has been punctured by the light shafts of his wit. His strictures upon the reigning taste of his time in respect to fine arts, letters, the drama, the opera, are still valuable, for it may well be doubted whether the general level of taste in such matters is much higher with us than in the England of Queen Anne.

Nothing is more notable in Addison than his love of the simple and the natural in style and thought,—a characteristic which must have given his writings great freshness in that age of "puffs, patches, powders," starch, and horsehair. In opposition to the spirit of his age he was independent enough to admire Shakespeare, Milton, the ballad of Chevy Chase; and he had the address to draw others over to his way of thinking. We deem ourselves nearer to nature because we enjoy Wordsworth and the Alps; but what writer of our time dares to sink the expression in the thought, as did Addison? The prosaists of our day compete in devising pregnant or heightened forms of expression, and original metaphors which may titillate the public's jaded palate. Sentences by such masters as Carlyle, Emerson, Ruskin, Macaulay, are minted coin, bearing severally the image and superscription of their issuers; in a sentence by Addison, on the other hand, it is not the Addisonian mint-mark that we see, but the virgin gold. There are those who mistake his

simplicity for boldness, his limpidity for shallowness; and so there are those who find "The Spectator" dull. But critics of this stamp will hardly reverse the verdict of so many generations, so happily rendered by Thackeray: "A wit that makes us laugh and leaves us good and happy; one of the kindest benefactors that society has ever had." Addison has survived many fluctuations of public taste, and can well afford to wait, along with that proud company so eagerly sought, in every passing generation, by a few kindred minds. Bishop Hurd's experience, recorded in 1770, will doubtless be that of many yet unborn:

"I set out many years ago with a warm admiration of this amiable writer. I then took a surfeit of his natural, easy manner; and was taken, like my betters, with the raptures and high flights of Shakespeare. My maturer judgment, or lenient age (call it which you will), has now led me back to the favorite of my youth. And here, I think, I shall stick; for such useful sense, in so charming words, I find not elsewhere. His taste is so pure, and his *Virgilian prose* (as Dr. Young styles it) so exquisite, that I have but now found out, at the close of a critical life, the full value of his writings."

Bishop Hurd knew whereof he spoke, and it is reassuring to find the great critic who has recently been addressing us upon Emerson, in substantial accord with this judgment. We should not be ungrateful for Mr. Courthope's unpretending and really useful little book; but the way is still open for some critic of Mr. Matthew Arnold's rank and authority to give us a final estimate of Addison's present value as an English classic.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. JOHN WILEY & SONS constitute themselves benefactors of the public by their issue of an edition of the works of John Ruskin at a price which puts them within the reach of the most frugal book buyer. Hitherto these have been probably the most expensive books in the market,—the thinnest slaps of volumes, containing less than a hundred pages, drawing a dollar from the pocket of the purchaser. For some inexplicable reason, Mr. Ruskin has not only fixed an inordinately high price upon his books in England, but has limited their production. This has affected their price in our country; but now we may hope they will have the circulation they deserve, and that the people will come to know John Ruskin, not solely as a great art writer, but as a great ethical teacher and a grand humanitarian, whose schemes of philanthropy, supported by his purse as generously as by his pen, though too often impracticable in our money-worshipping age, yet speak eloquently for the heart of him who plans and prosecutes them with unsparing self-

sacrifice. Whoever has read Ruskin understandingly, will accept his latest work, relating a portion of "The History of Venice," under the general title of "St. Mark's Rest," with the accustomed reverence and gratitude. Very few volumes are yet to be expected from the master's hand, for age is upon him, and he feels its infirmities and limitations, as he has felt every experience of life, with peculiar intensity. The frankness of his nature, always conspicuous and laudable, has been more and more developed of late years, until his writing shave become thickly sown with personal confidences, touching for the trust they evince, the truth they exhibit, and the glimpses of inner motives they disclose. Among the many such fleeting private confidences afforded in the pages of this volume, perhaps the most affecting is that in which he speaks of the sorrows of advancing age, stating mournfully that the one least expected but most afflicting to him is the inability to do service just when, from long study and practice, he should be best fitted to make it effective; that when he seems to be coming out of school, prepared, despite past follies, to enter upon serious business, he is dismissed by the master he hoped to serve, with "That's all I want of you, sir." The comfort of a pleasant vanity in being the discoverer of some important truth, or the founder of some exclusive system, is denied him. "No true disciple of mine will ever be a Ruskinian!" he exclaims. "He will follow not me, but the instincts of his own soul, and the guidance of its Creator." \* \* \* I know myself to be a true master, because my pupils are well on the way to do better than I have done; but there is not always a sense of extreme pleasure in watching their advance, where one has no more strength, though more than ever the will, to companion them." One is but little inclined to the task of criticising Ruskin after this grand yet most pathetic confession. Let him indulge in the whimsical fancies and splenetic utterances incident to the disappointments and disabilities of a lonely old age. The published portion of the "History of Venice" contains eight chapters with singular yet significant titles, and contents made up of mingled fact and reflection. The facts denote the searching study for which Ruskin has ever been remarkable, and the reflections have the solemn earnestness and often the electrifying eloquence which have given him such powerful hold on his former readers. Two supplements are added to the body of the work, the first of which, written by himself, furnishes a guide to the principal pictures by Victor Carpaccio in Venice; and the second, prepared by Mr. James Reddie Anderson, gives a carefully wrought interpretation of Carpaccio's picture, in the Chapel of San Giorgio de' Schiaroni, of St. George and the Dragon. Mr. Ruskin mentions in a note that at the instance of the painter Mr. Burne Jones, and with the promise of his helpful assistance, he has dispatched an accomplished young draughtsman to Venice, to make copies of the pictures described in the present volume, which are liable at any moment to destruction. As it is impossible for him to bear the entire cost of this enterprise, he solicits subscriptions from the public,



which may be forwarded to his publisher. It would seem that an appeal like this should meet with an ample response from art lovers.

It is said that comparison is not criticism. In the deepest sense this is true enough; and yet comparison may prove an efficient aid to criticism, and, if judiciously used, may materially lighten the task of the critic. If a given work is recognized as of standard excellence in its kind, in the estimation of other work of the sort, much may be done by comparing it with the work which is typical of that kind. The work of Mr. Philip Bourke Marston is sufficiently like that of Rossetti to provoke such comparison, and sufficiently good to make such comparison instructive. His first volume appeared in the year following that in which English poetry was enriched by the first precious volume of Rossetti, and his affinities with that great poet and painter were at once recognized. His third volume, "Wind-Voices" (Roberts), is now at hand, and serves to strengthen the impression then made. Both poets are subjective, they both work largely at the same level and over the same range of thought and feeling, and both have found in the sonnet the form of expression best befitting their genius. But with all this resemblance in the main lines of their work, each is distinctly individual, for individuality lies rather in detail than in general feature. By way of comparison, it may perhaps be said that they are to each other as moonlight to sunlight. Each has its own peculiar beauty, and yet the sunlight is the more pervasive and inevitable force of the two. Rossetti's verse is filled with fire and passion, and fierce blinding light as of the sun itself; the verse of Marston breathes a tender melancholy, it is cold and pure and full of the ineffable beauty of the night. Then Rossetti at his best—as, for example, in the sonnet "On the Refusal of Aid between Nations"—occupies a height beyond the access of Marston. With this Rossetti no comparison is possible; we should have to go to Milton for that. But where comparison is not only possible but almost irresistible, as it often is, the unquestionable beauty of Marston's verse is but a pale reflection of that of the verse of Rossetti. Let us compare, for example, the two sonnets in which these poets have given expression to the effects of music upon the sympathetic listener. We will take Marston first:

"I listened to the music broad and deep—  
I heard the tenor in an ecstasy  
Touch the sweet, distant goal, I heard the cry  
Of prayer and passion, and I heard the sweep  
Of mighty wings, that in their waving keep  
The music that the spheres make endlessly;  
Then my cheeks shivered, tears made blind each eye  
As flame to flame I felt the quick blood leap,  
And through the tides and moonlit winds of sound,  
To me love's passionate voice grew audible,  
Again I felt your heart to my heart bound,  
Then silence on the viols and voices fell;  
But like the still, small voice within a shell,  
I heard love thrilling through the void profound."

Now this is true, and fine, and even passionate; but what is its passion or its power as compared with the following?—

"Is it the moved air or the moving sound  
That is Life's self and draws my life from me,  
And by instinct ineffable decree  
Holds my breath quailing on the bitter bound?  
Nay, is it Life or Death, thus thunder-crowned,  
That mid the tide of all emergency  
Now notes my separate wave, and to what sea  
Its difficult eddies labor in the ground?  
Oh! what is this that knows the road I came,  
The flame turned cloud, the cloud returned to flame,  
The lifted shifted steeps and all the way?—  
That draws round me at last this wind-warm space,  
And in regenerate rapture turns my face  
Upon the devious covert of dismay?"

These "Wind-Voices" have many precious messages for those who will read them. The "New Garden Secrets" are even better worth knowing than the old ones. The song of "The Garden" has a pathos that is almost infinite. It may hardly be read without tears. "Pure Souls," the first poem of the volume, is filled with a serene loveliness to which no words can do justice. These poems are a succession of minor chords which are without resolution. What these songs teach has been learned in suffering. But as the poet finds a kind of relief in expressing the grief that has been his, so those who have learned how grievous a thing life may be, and who are without power of utterance, may take austere comfort in beholding how another more gifted has said what they themselves have no words for. But the lesson is a stern one. It is put with fearful force in the lines to the memory of the author's friend, the poet of the "City of Dreadful Night"—

"Still glowers the Sphinx, and breaks us with her might  
Of unresponsive front."

It is not often that a collection of sketches of travel comes to light which confers so profound a sense of pleasure as the one in which Mrs. Caroline C. Leighton describes "Life at Puget Sound" during what may be regarded as the pioneer days between 1865 and 1875. In her very first paragraph, the writer discloses a natural æsthetic instinct in observation and an unstudied beauty and simplicity of expression, which, kept in free exercise throughout her work, endow it with a piquant and picturesque charm. The publishers' advertisement informs us that the husband of Mrs. Leighton held a position in the United States Treasury Department, which required him to visit all the posts on the northwestern coast that were occupied by the government. In these journeys from point to point, often in distant and untravelled portions of the country under inspection, Mrs. Leighton appears to have been generally his companion; but her narrative is as reticent regarding all merely personal affairs as possible. From the dates of the separate sketches, which are frequently divided by long intervals, we learn that in May, 1865, Mrs. Leighton embarked on an ocean voyage for the settlements in the vicinity of Puget Sound. The vessel in which she sailed was lost in the Caribbean Sea, but the passengers were conveyed in safety to Aspinwall, after a detention of ten days on bleak Roncador Reef. In July they were able to make Port Angeles, on the southern shore of Puget Sound, which is there the northern bound-

ary of Washington Territory. Ten years were passed in this region, during which Mrs. Leighton enjoyed a temporary home in various places, and spent much time in travel on foot, by means of the roughest backwoods vehicles, and by canoe, sailing vessel, and steamer. The hardships and privations incident to remote border life were necessarily encountered, but they are never mentioned as hardships. Delight in the magnificent scenery everywhere abounding, in the mighty rivers, the snow-crowned mountains, the majestic forests, the wilderness of flowers, the exhilarating atmosphere, the absence of the constraints and artificiality of civilization, and the presence of strange and interesting types of human nature, aboriginal and imported, outweighed the annoyances to which the settlers in a primitive country are subject. The scenes which Mrs. Leighton has thought fit to transcribe in these broken records are often most impressive, and are invariably entertaining. They excite a new longing to view the country she describes, which has, by the completion of the great railway through the Northwest, become the terminus of an easy summer excursion, and which in the changes of the passing years has lost none of the attractiveness of its grand natural features. Mrs. Leighton's sketches continue from 1865 to 1881, in the last six years of which she was a resident of San Francisco. This is the metropolis of a state with which the world has become tolerably familiar, yet the writer contrives to give to her transcripts of it an air of refreshing newness. In closing her volume, there is regret that its proportions were not doubled; and heartier praise than this, few books can receive. (Lee & Shepard.)

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE, if he does not afford an illustrious example of hereditary genius, is certainly a very clever writer. Grant him a certain license to start with, frankly accept whatever absurd or impossible framework he may devise to give coherence to his story, cast aside whatever artistic scruples you possess, and you may read him with interest. Some people, of course, will not care to read any writer on these terms. In "Beatrix Randolph" (Osgood), we are called upon to swallow something like this: A young and beautiful American girl, with a passion for music and abilities in proportion, discovers, under the ministrations of her music teacher, that she has a soul. She no sooner becomes conscious of this than an opportunity presents itself of making use of it. An operatic impressario has announced the engagement of a celebrated Russian singer, never before heard in this country; has built a new opera house, the finest in the world, for her first appearances; and all at once finds himself in trouble of a very serious kind, for the diva throws up her engagement for some unknown reason and leaves him helpless. At this juncture an old rake, who has known the heroine from childhood, consults with the disappointed manager and unfolds to him an audacious plan which he has conceived, and which is no less than that of inducing Beatrix to personate the Russian singer, and appear as such for the operatic season.

After some slight twinges of conscience, the beautiful girl with a soul consents to the imposture which will give her the opportunity she desires, and will at the same time enable her to relieve her father, who has been ruined financially by the doings of a profligate son. Of course her voice and dramatic ability are found equal to the occasion, and of course the imposture is a successful one, although New York society finds some difficulty in reconciling the new singer with what report had claimed her to be, for the name she had adopted was linked to a character of an exceedingly dubious cast. As the season progresses, bringing her success in a measure undreamed of, it is but just to say that she finds her position intolerable, and comes to regret the step thus hastily taken. In the mean time it transpires that the real singer, whose name has thus been usurped, is living in a secluded spot with the profligate brother of Beatrix, and learns one day, to her great surprise, that some one has been reaping golden harvests in New York in her name. Naturally indignant, she sails for America at once, desirous of asserting her rights; but on hearing Beatrix sing, is disarmed, tells her melodramatically that she is worthy of the name she has assumed, and avows that she herself will sing no more. There is, of course, a young man in the story, who is in love with Beatrix; but he is a colorless figure, and belongs to a well known type, so that further mention of him is quite unnecessary. Two good things may fairly be said of the story: the plot is ingenious, if absurd, and the style is excellent.

MR. HENRY JAMES has the happy faculty of writing in such a way that the reader does not like to skip a single word. When a writer is habitually as careful as this, his short pieces are quite as worthy of preservation as his long ones. Some years ago Mr. James published a volume of his literary essays, and now we have a collection of short pieces containing some of his impressions of travel. These "Portraits of Places" (Osgood) have a value very much above that of ordinary books of travel, and also very much above that of most collections of pieces reprinted from periodicals. In the literature of travel the objective guide-book represents one extreme, and such books as this represent the exactly opposite one. To say that this book is as far as possible removed from the diluted guide-book literature, of which we have so much more than enough, is perhaps the highest praise possible. To speak of the refined and graceful style of this writer would be wholly superfluous. It has long been recognized as having a high degree of excellence as well as being quite *sui generis*. Whether the place visited and described be a familiar one, or, as is often the case, a comparatively unknown one, he writes about it in a sympathetic way that is sure to charm. Nor should we be so deceived by the self-deprecatory way of the writer as to call the large subjective element in his work mere sentiment. Much of sentiment there undoubtedly is, but where some large issue is touched upon, incidentally to the description, there is heard a stronger note than the sentimental

one. Gautier wrote of his travels in a somewhat similar way, yet those who love him do not find it difficult to perceive that no one has felt more deeply the beauty of art, or sympathized more fully with the finest expressions of human feeling. We cannot think of anything that could be more to the credit of a writer of *impressions de voyage* than to say that his work is suggestive of Gautier. Most of the sketches in this book are of scenes and life in France, Italy, and England. The four on American subjects date from so far back that they have not as immediate an interest as the others. It is in work of this sort that Mr. James is at his best. In the two other species of literature that he has cultivated — fiction and criticism — there is always a sense of something lacking; his fiction is finished but incomplete, his criticism is subtle but not profound. *Impressions de voyage* do not call for completeness or profundity, but they do call for just the qualities with which Mr. James is so happily endowed.

THE latest volume of the series of "Appleton's Home Books," in which the subject of "Health and Home" is treated by A. H. Guernsey and Irenæus P. Davis, M.D., is not the stereotyped essay to which we are accustomed in works of its class. Its authors are men of a many-sided culture, and of ideas withal. Their style is a treat in itself. It is individual and piquant, a novelty surely in works of a professionally scientific character. But the theme of health in this case is greatly enlarged by its consideration in connection with the home. It is thus enabled to take in a multitude of points which touch closely upon æsthetics and ethics, and which lend the spice of variety to the dissertation. It is continually bringing the reader to a halt in order to give the memory a special charge with reference to some new or strikingly delivered admonition; as when, in the chapter on "Home Surroundings," the remark is made: "In a village built on a hillside and not fully sewered or drained, the houses near the foot of the hill are not suitable for human habitation. If, through ignorance or necessity, some live there, let those who live above give them sympathy and access to their wells at all times, and quinine and beef tea when needed." Or, in discussing "Personal Habits": "Whatever the exigencies of one's business, certain times and places should be free from it. Especially should it not be taken to the table nor to bed. Meal-time should always be a time of cheerful leisure, if possible of pleasant social intercourse. To make it a scene of pre-occupation and anxiety, grudging haste, or of unpleasant inquiry and admonition, is to place a premium upon dyspepsia; while to line one's bed with balance-sheets, or to make it a place for contriving ways and means, is to rob it of its office, to make it a rack of torture, from which one rises exhausted in body and mind." The heads under which health at home is treated, such as "The House Itself," "The Food We Eat," "The Bed Rooms," "The Clothing We Wear," "Household Practice," etc., admit of a manifold variety of hints for regulating the daily life in accordance with the laws of hygiene, and also for adorning and enjoying

it in accordance with the laws of beauty and of reason. The suggestions and remedies for the treatment of light ailments and accidents, for counteracting poisons, and for swift and helpful action in emergencies, which are contained in the final pages of the book, are alone worth its price. Altogether the work is eminently practical and readable.

It is a very strange story which Mrs. Susan Willis Fletcher relates in her volume having the title of "Twelve Months in an English Prison" (Lee & Shepard). She and her husband are noted as spiritual mediums, and though of American birth, have resided many years in London, where they were extremely successful in holding *séances*. While on a visit to this country in 1879, they were arrested for fraudulently retaining the property of an English lady; but in the trial which ensued they were honorably discharged. Mrs. Fletcher returned to London immediately after, to stand trial there on the same accusation. She was convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. At the expiration of this term, in 1882, she wrote in self-defence not only a full history of the circumstances of the affair which had caused her incarceration in an English prison, but of her life from childhood, and of many of the leading incidents in her career as a medium. She seems to write with the sincerity and candor of an honest woman, animated with an uncommon measure of pure and unselfish principle. The testimony which she abundantly offers concerning the operations of spirits acting through the instrumentality of earthly mediums, is highly curious. She appears to regard it all with entire good faith, but the standpoint she occupies in relation to it is so remote from that of the unconverted, that the effect is considerably confusing. The chapters in which Mrs. Fletcher describes the regulations of an English prison are of substantial value. They reveal, as does a disclosure of the management of the penal institutions of any country at the present time, the fact that a great reform is everywhere needed in the treatment of the suspected and the condemned. One of the most pressing questions of the time is how we shall administer justice to our erring fellows and at the same time not outrage the divine ordinances of charity.

THE narrative entitled "Old Lady Mary" comes from the same hand as the extraordinary sketch of "The Little Pilgrim," which created so great a sensation nearly two years ago. It has the same wonderful appearance of likelihood, the same adroitness in the management of details, and the same perfect control of the instruments of speech. It is a brief production, but finished in all parts, like an exquisitely cut gem. It is a tale of the seen and the unseen, dealing with life here and beyond, in a way similar to that of "The Little Pilgrim." And yet it is not in the least an imitation or a repetition of the first sketch. "Old Lady Mary," a gentle-hearted, high-bred woman, died at an advanced age, leaving carelessly the will in which she had provided for a beloved adopted daughter, hidden in a secret

drawer. Conscious, in the new life she entered, of the wrong she had inadvertently wrought by this sin of omission, she obtained permission to come back to the world and try to remedy the mischief. The account of her fruitless efforts to make herself visible in the old places and to the intimate friends who knew her in human form, is very skilfully constructed. She is able to manifest herself to little children and to animals, but not to communicate with them. Sensitive adults become conscious of a presence, and sometimes hear vague sounds; but the penance which the poor lady pays for her sin is to find herself shut away from the companions of her earthly life by an impalpable and invisible wall, unyielding as adamant. The part is sustained with wonderful naturalness, and is correspondingly effective. There is a successful career before this little book, which is soothing in its influence as a beautiful dream.

SOCIALISM in Europe, and attempts at political assassination, have furnished themes to quite a number of novels of late years. To this kind of fiction a slight contribution is now made by Miss Fletcher, whose charming novels of Egyptian travel gave promise of better things than she has since written. The present story is a very slight performance indeed. The title is "Vestigia" (Roberts). The story is of a Livornese youth who calls himself a republican, although he does not seem to have a clear idea of what is meant by the word. But for all that, he is faithful to the cause to which he stands committed, and goes even so far as to sacrifice his love in performance of the duty imposed upon him by the secret society with which he is affiliated; this duty being no less than to assassinate King Humbert, which, of course, he does not succeed in doing, and he escapes even implication in the attempt to do so through the generous devotion of a fellow conspirator, who himself fires the shot and accepts the consequences rather than allow his young friend to become involved in any serious difficulty. The shot misses the King, and wounds instead an officer who had made himself particularly obnoxious to both conspirators, whereupon the young hero returns to his love, from whom he had parted, as he supposed, forever. We are left to imagine the rest, but few will find it worth their while. The hand which wrote "Kismet" and "Mirage" seems to have lost its cunning. It is very much to be hoped that the loss is not permanent.

MR. ALFRED SIDGWICK'S treatise on "Fallacies," the latest volume in the "International Scientific Series" (Appleton), is described by its author as "intended mainly for the general reader, and requiring no previous technical training." The plan of the book fits it to accomplish this purpose. A treatment of logic on the side of fallacies leads the reader away from the more technical features of the subject, and directs his attention constantly to its practical bearings. The work is divided into four parts: "Error before Proof," "Non Sequitur," "The Dangers of the Argument by Example," "The Dan-

gers of the Argument by Sign." So many of the works of the "International Series" have been of unusual interest, and their popular purpose is so desirable, that we would willingly give liberal praise to them all. If, however, conciseness, clearness, continuity, and preparation, are to be claimed of any work, they certainly are of a popular treatise on logic. Mr. Sidgwick seems to us to fail in these particulars, at least partially; the reader does not easily retain the direction, immediate purpose, and whereabouts of the author. At times he is needlessly full; at other times he addresses himself to impressions on his own mind rather than to those which have been stated, and which lie in the line of thought. These defects especially interfere with the popular value of a work on so difficult a subject as logic. Those interested in the topic, and well informed on it, may find matter deserving attention in the discussion; those comparatively unacquainted with the subject will hardly maintain their interest in the treatise, or carry away clear and coherent impressions of the science of logic.

ONE of the more interesting books brought out by the recent celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Luther's birth—as a memorial, the most interesting—is the collection of the "Hymns of Martin Luther, set to their Original Music," with an English version. The work is edited by the Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon and Mr. Nathan H. Allen, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons. There are in all thirty-six hymns here given. The Prefaces which Luther prefixed to the several editions of his hymns smack strongly of the nature of the man. He had as little patience with the hymn-tinkerers who fancied they could mend his for the better, as Wesley had. He abhorred to have "incompetent hands tampering" with his hymns. "Every man can for himself make his own hymn-book, and leave this of ours alone without additions; as we here beg, beseech, and testify." The earliest hymn-book of the Reformation was published at Wittenberg in 1524, and contained eight hymns, four of them from the pen of Luther himself. The one published one year later contained six more of Luther's hymns. Luther was as truly the father of modern hymnology as he was of the Reformation. As Dr. Bacon justly remarks, in his admirable Introduction, "Luther's Bible and Luther's Hymns gave life not only to the churches of the Reformation, but to German nationality and the German language."

AN American one-volume edition of Swinburne has lately appeared, and although full of faults, is acceptable from considerations both of convenience and economy. The plates for this edition, although now for the first time printed from, were prepared some time ago. The contents of all of Mr. Swinburne's poetical volumes are here comprised, with the exception of "Mary Stuart" and "A Century of Roundels," the greater part of the second volume of "Poems and Ballads," and the poems which accompany the story of Tristram and Iseult in the volume



called after that poem, "Tristram of Lyonesse." The two former volumes are not here included, presumably because they had not appeared when the plates were made. There seems to be no good reason why the contents of the two others should be given only in part. Altogether, then, we have the contents of ten volumes given entire, and of two others in part. The mistakes and misprints are numerous, and of the most outrageous character. In many of the verses, for example, entire words are omitted. Still, with its defects, the book is welcome, and its seven hundred closely printed pages are calculated to open the eyes of those who have had heretofore but an imperfect and fragmentary conception of the amount and character of the work of the greatest among the younger English poets. (John D. Williams, New York.)

COLONEL BRACKENBURY'S "Frederick the Great," in the "New Plutarch series" (Putnams), is a very satisfactory life of the prince who was the central figure in European affairs through a great part of the eighteenth century. It is written in a vigorous style, abounds in personal incident, and at the same time treats great public questions in an intelligent and comprehensive spirit. Frederick was eminently a man of his time, even if the greatest man of his time; and the best that can be said of him morally is that he did not fall below the standard of his age. He certainly did not rise above it, and the reason that he has come down to us with the peculiar stamp of unscrupulousness and greed is simply that he was abler than his antagonists and outwitted them all. But the partition of Poland alone, which Colonel Brackenbury makes no attempt to justify or excuse, will always rise up in testimony against him. Military affairs are treated in this work with great fullness and lucidity; and the publishers deserve severe censure for omitting the maps and plans which belong to it. They might at least have refrained from tantalizing the reader by references to plans which he can nowhere find. The book also needs an index.

A SERIES of books and charts intended to be used in private and public schools for the study and practice of music, has been prepared, under the general name of "The Normal Music Course," by John W. Tufts and H. E. Holt, and published by D. Appleton & Co. Supplementary to the original set of seven volumes, several additional books are to be published, the first of which comprises "The Rote-Songs of the First Reader, with Simple Piano-Forte Accompaniments," by John W. Tufts. It contains nearly sixty pleasing melodies, set to nursery and juvenile songs of every variety of subject, but always of an elevated tone. The compositions are in every respect scholarly and interesting, and, executed by children's voices with the support of the piano accompaniments, cannot fail to furnish delightful amusement to performers and listeners. The book is neatly presented, with pretty illustrations running down the sides and across the tops of the pages, and a tasteful cover enclosing all. It is a work which mothers will prize as a means of entertaining their little folks in a wholesome and happy manner.

## SCHOPENHAUER, AND OTHER PHILOSOPHERS.

To the Editor of THE DIAL:

Is the platform of philosophy so narrow, and are the feet of Herr Schopenhauer so large, that all English and German philosophers must be crowded off to make room for him, while Herbert Spencer, and even Kant, are suffered only to cling to the platform's edge—a position doubly trying to the author of the "Critique of Pure Reason," since Plato is left hanging to his coat-tails? Such, at least, is the impression from Mr. W. M. Payne's article on Schopenhauer in the last issue of THE DIAL, in which the proud line of English philosophers, from Bacon to Mill, is swept away, while admirers of German philosophy learn that Hegel wrote a "meaningless jargon," and the work of Kant is "hasty and careless,"—all to give prominence to Herr Schopenhauer, whose philosophy Mr. Payne does not even attempt to outline. In the mind of the student of philosophy stand inseparably connected Leibnitz and the Monad, Spinoza and the Infinite, Kant and *a priori*-*à posteriori*, Hegel and *die Trilogie*, Spencer and Evolution; but where is the key to Schopenhauer's philosophy? Is it Pessimism? Mr. Payne denies it emphatically. His anxious readers, who have hitherto built their lives on the teachings of Hegel or Spencer, but now learn what dilettanti in philosophy they were, would be glad to be instructed upon this point, and also as to what he understands by "philosophy in the genuine sense of the word."

T. A. S.

To the Editor of THE DIAL:

I have read with much interest the article on Schopenhauer in the last issue of THE DIAL, and while I judge it to be in the main fair, it does strike me as a little headlong to pronounce Lord Bacon "anything but a philosopher." Such criticism. I may remark, is not much in the fashion of Mr. Matthew Arnold, to whom the Schopenhauer reviewer has paid so expressive a tribute. That great critic, intrepid and outspoken as he is, free as he is in allowing his banter to play about contemporary reputations, is very careful how he meddles with those that have stood the test of centuries. He would, I fancy, hesitate long before displacing such a name as Bacon's to make room for that of Mr. Herbert Spencer. The question is, as Macaulay would have said, how will the case stand A.D. 3000? Not that that is the only consideration, or the most important one; but the critic with a sense of historical perspective must always bear it in mind.

M. B. A.

To the Editor of THE DIAL:

The valuable article in your February issue on Arthur Schopenhauer, by William Morton Payne, has at least one statement that may fairly be questioned. Mr. Payne has informed us that "Bacon was a man of science, a statesman, a rhetorician,—anything but a philosopher." Nor are we compelled to read far to find what Mr. Payne's ideas of a philosopher are: "Philosophy, in the genuine sense of the word, plays but a small part in English thought.

The bent of this thought is either scientific or creative; reflective, in the deepest sense, it is not." We are therefore informed, by way of inference, that Bacon's mind was not reflective. Let me cite a few contrary opinions: Taine has said that Bacon "reflected long." Macaulay, in his monumental essay on "Bacon and His Philosophy," says: "The true philosophical temperament may be described in four words: much hope, little faith,—a disposition to believe that anything, however extraordinary, may be done,—an indisposition to believe that anything extraordinary has been done. In these points the constitution of Bacon's mind seems to us to have been absolutely perfect." And Macaulay, as Taine has well said, "was a disciple of Bacon, and sets him above all philosophers." Not at the shrine of Bacon the "man of science, statesman, or rhetorician," does Macaulay do homage, but at the shrine of Bacon the philosopher,—the man who, as President Porter has well said, is the "Father of Experimental Philosophy." In fact, we had never, until the last issue of *THE DIAL*, supposed that any one doubted Bacon's claims to the high pinnacle upon which the world's greatest thinkers have placed him.

Z. S. H.

To the Editor of *THE DIAL*:

The somewhat sweeping disposition which Mr. W. M. Payne, in his article on Schopenhauer in the last issue of your journal, makes of certain names long honored by students of philosophy, leads me to ask space for a little testimony on their side, before readers of *THE DIAL* have quite decided that they are unworthy the title of philosophers. I will begin with Hume, and first cite Schopenhauer, Mr. Payne's great philosophic idol, who says: "Before this serious thinker, no one had doubted that the principle of the sufficient reason—in other words, the law of causality—stood first and foremost in earth and heaven. Hume was the first to whom it occurred to ask whence this law of causality derived its authority, and to demand its credentials." Kant himself says: "I confess frankly it was the warning voice of David Hume that first, years ago, roused me from dogmatic slumbers, and gave a new direction to my investigations in the field of speculative philosophy." And again: "Since the attempts of Locke and Leibnitz, or, indeed, since the origin of metaphysics, as far back as we can trace its history, there has been no incident so decisive of the possible fate of the whole science as the onslaught of David Hume."

J. L.

[We are glad of the interest which *THE DIAL*'s article on Schopenhauer has stimulated, and hence make room for these communications. In estimates of the rank of a philosopher, or the value of his writings, allowance must of course be made for individual sympathies and standpoints. It is probable, however, that the chief divergence between Mr. Payne and his critics is due to a lack of agreement as to what is meant by philosopher and philosophy. We understood his use of the word philosopher to be in the strictest sense, as the originator and builder of a great philosophical system,—not merely the possessor

of a philosophical mind, or even the writer of notable, if fragmentary, philosophical works. This we took to be the sense in which he spoke of "philosophy in the genuine sense of the word." Perhaps the restriction of the term might have been a little more strongly insisted on. Our defender of Hume, though he contributes an interesting note, seems quite to have missed his point of criticism, since the only allusion to Hume in Mr. Payne's article is the statement that he is one of the two "great English thinkers of the past" who are "fairly to be styled philosophers."—ED. *DIAL*.]

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

THEODORE WINTHROP'S poems are soon to be published by Henry Holt & Co., with a memoir by his sister.

A LITTLE volume on "The Language of the Hand," with illustrations, is just published by Routledge.

THOS. Y. CROWELL & Co. announce for immediate publication, "Cecil's Summer," by E. B. Hollis, author of "Words and Deeds."

GINN, HEATH & Co. have just added to their list of educational works, "The Essentials of Latin Grammar," by F. A. Blackburn.

MR. E. D. MEAD contributes to the March number of "Wide Awake" an historical article on "Queen Elizabeth and Her Schoolmaster."

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON will issue soon "The Principles of Written Discourse," by Prof. T. W. Hunt, of Princeton College, New Jersey.

THE MANHATTAN for March has an article on Dartmouth College, with illustrations including a portrait of President Bartlett, formerly of Chicago.

THE BOOK-BUYER, a periodical published by Charles Scribner's Sons for ten years prior to 1877, has been revived, and is issued by the same firm in new and improved form.

THE approach of summer and vacation-time is pleasantly suggested by a timely little volume on "Rod and Line in Colorado Waters," just published by Chain, Hardy & Co., Denver.

AN International Conference on Copyright, to be participated in by representatives of the various European governments, will be held at Berne, Switzerland, during the coming summer.

W. S. GOTTSBERGER has added to his series of historical novels, "Prusias, a Romance of Ancient Rome under the Republic," translated from the German of Ernst Eckstein, by Clara Bell.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S "Short History of Our Own Times" (the reign of Queen Victoria), and Mr. Edward J. Lowell's account of "The Hessians in the Revolution," are among the interesting new books of Harper & Brothers.

AS supplementary to *THE DIAL*'s review of the new American edition of Keats, it should be mentioned that the edition is limited to 279 copies on Holland paper, 55 on Whatman paper, 13 on China paper, and 4 on vellum.

THE long-expected, long-delayed life of Goethe by Düntzer, in an English translation, is at last issued simultaneously by two American firms, Macmillan & Co. and Estes & Lauriat. It is a volume of 600 pages, with illustrations.

THE very full discussion of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's Harvard address on "A College Fetish," delivered last June, has called out a rejoinder from him, which is issued by Lee & Shepard in a pamphlet containing also the original address.

THE REV. DR. H. N. POWERS, of Bridgeport, Conn., has received the very expressive compliment of an election as Fellow of the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh—a society of which Gladstone, Ruskin, Froude, and Huxley are members.

AMONG the new books of Cassell & Company are "Energy in Nature," by Wm. Lant Carpenter; "English Poetesses," a series of critical biographies, with illustrative extracts, by Eric C. Robertson, M.A., and the "Life and Times of the Right Hon. John Bright," by William Robertson.

HENRY HOLT & Co. have just issued in their "American Novel" series, which appears to be the successor of the "Leisure Hour" series, "The Pagans," by Arlo Bates, and "A Latter-Day Saint." They have also published John Habberton's supposedly funny "Life of George Washington," and a new volume by Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, "Pilgrim Sorrow, a Cycle of Tales," translated by Helen Zimmern.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have just issued "Due West; or, Round the World in Ten Months," by Maturin M. Ballou, who last year made the grand tour of the world, including in his route from Boston west, California, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, and Europe. Also a new volume in the pretty series of "Modern Classics," containing selections from Dr. Holmes's "Breakfast-Table Series" and "Pages from an Old Volume of Life."

THE fourth volume in the series of Swedish "Surgeon's Stories" which Jansen, McClurg & Co. are introducing in an English translation, will appear early in March, with the title "Times of Frederick I." Two more volumes, "Times of Linnaeus" and "Times of Alchemy," will complete the series.—The same publishers have in press an additional volume in their series of "Lives of the Great Musicians," by Dr. Nohl. The subject is Liszt, and the translator is Mr. George P. Upton.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce a limited large-paper edition of the "Works of Edgar Allan Poe," in eight octavo volumes. It will contain, in addition to a newly engraved portrait of Poe, illustrations in etching by Gifford, Church, Platt, and others, and fac-similes of the first draft of "The Bells," and of letters of Poe, Willis, and others. The set will be issued a volume at a time, the first volume being ready in March. Only 300 copies will be printed, and a portion of these will be reserved for English subscribers.

HENRY HOLT & Co., announce a "Cyclopædia of German Poetry, Ballad and Lyrical," edited by Karl Knortz. It will represent twice as many authors as

any similar collection yet made, and will be amply provided with indices and notes, biographical and bibliographical. Each selection will be given in German, and in a carefully selected English translation. The same publishers have also in preparation a "Guide to the Civil Service of the United States," by John M. Comstock, Chairman of the Board of Examiners for Customs, at New York.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have just issued a number of important new books, among them "Creation, or the Biblical Cosmogony in the Light of Modern Science," by Prof. Arnold Guyot, with illustrations; "Creators of the Age of Steel," by W. T. Jeans; "The Question of Ships, the Navy and Merchant Marine," by Lieut. Kelly, U.S.N.; No. V. of Dr. McCosh's Philosophic Series, "Locke's Theory of Knowledge, with a Notice of Berkeley"; and a new and excellent edition of Dean Stanley's Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church and the Jewish Church.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL's new book, "The Unity of Nature," just published by the Putnams, is intended by the author as a sequel to his earlier work on "The Reign of Law." Some of the chapters have appeared separately in other forms, but have since been re-written and assigned to their logical places in a connected treatise. The same publishers have issued a new edition of the great historical romance of Japan, "The Loyal Ronins," translated from the Japanese of Tamenaga Shunsui, by Edward Greey and Shiuichiro Saito, with numerous illustrations by Kei-sai Yei-sen, of Yedo.

MR. HENRY C. LEA's "Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church" is issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a new edition, with numerous re-writings, changes, and extensions, and from new plates. The work is spoken of by Lecky, in his "History of European Morals," as "certainly one of the most valuable works that America has produced. Since the great history of Dean Milman, I know no work in English that has thrown more light on the moral condition of the Middle Ages, and none which is more fitted to dispel the gross illusions concerning that period which Positive writers and writers of a certain ecclesiastical school have conspired to sustain."

PROF. GUYOT, well known from his popular series of geographies, and for nearly twenty years the incumbent of the chair of geology and physical geography in the College of New Jersey, died on the 8th of February, aged seventy-seven. He was born in Switzerland, was for a time professor of natural sciences at the University of Neuchâtel, and came to America in 1848, as the friend of Prof. Agassiz. He devoted much of his time to authorship, and was joint editor with Prof. Barnard of Johnson's Encyclopedia. His last work, entitled "Creation"—an attempt to reconcile the results of scientific inquiry with the history given in the first chapter of Genesis—has just been published by the Scribners, the final proof-sheets having been read by him but a few days before his death.

AN incident of the last illness of the English historian Green, gained from private sources, is well

worth printing as showing the amenities sometimes existing between authors and publishers. While Mr. Green was sick upon the shore of the Mediterranean, striving to snatch from death a few days in which to round to a hurried close his "Conquest of England," Mr. Alexander Macmillan, the head of the great London publishing house of Macmillan & Co., and the publisher of Mr. Green's books, received a letter from Mrs. Green saying her husband had but a few days to live and had expressed a strong desire to see him once more. Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan, both of whom were personal friends, at once packed their trunks and obeyed the summons. Mr. Green was delighted to see them, and so rallied that he lived seven weeks longer, during which time Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan, who had expected to be absent from home only a few days, remained with his devoted wife, watching over his failing strength.

THE prospects of permanence in our civilization, and the directions from which destructive influences are most to be expected, are discussed by Judge J. A. Jameson in the "North American Review" for March. Aside from purely physical dangers—cometary, glacial, or solar—whose probable remoteness makes them tolerable, he thinks our civilization is menaced by moral dangers that are grave and imminent. Impure literature, as the fatal augury of a society that approves and produces it; perverted theories of conduct, and religious fanaticism; the discordant relations between capital and labor; the possible overcoming of Mr. Arnold's "saving remnant" of society by a mad majority; social immorality, and the aversion of the higher classes to marriage and to children;—these causes may, especially if combined, be sufficient to blot out our civilization. The consolations of Judge Jameson's article are not many, but there is room for the reflection that if a cataclysm shall result from the causes he has named it will at least be richly merited.

PART I of the great English Dictionary which, under the auspices of the Philological Society, has been in preparation for more than a quarter of a century, has been received from Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the American agents of the Oxford University Press. The price of the part is \$3.25. It is a very small fraction (A-Ant, pp. 352) of the entire work, but affords opportunity for examining its plan and forming an idea of the magnitude of the whole. The dictionary will comprise, when completed, six volumes of about 1,400 pages each; these will be issued from time to time in parts of convenient size. The page has three columns, and corresponds in size to that of Littré's great French Dictionary, but the number of pages will be much greater. The preparation of the work has involved an amount of labor almost incomprehensible. About five years ago the Philological Society was relieved of the financial burden of the undertaking by the University of Oxford, and the work has since been pushed rapidly forward. It is estimated that the book, when finished, will have cost at least a quarter of a million dollars; but it will be the property of the university, which may ultimately reimburse itself by sales. The

superintendence of the work was confided by the university to Dr. Murray, the President of the Philological Society, aided by a staff of efficient sub-editors, and by no less than eight hundred subordinate assistants. Among the Americans who are mentioned as having rendered valuable aid to the work are G. P. Marsh, Richard Grant White, Prof. F. A. March, and Mr. Fitzedward Hall.

AN article on "The Poetry of the Deaf," in the March "Harper's," written by Dr. Gallaudet, President of the College for Deaf Mutes at Washington, is interesting chiefly from the examples it gives of verses written by persons who are deaf. Dr. Gallaudet's studies incline him to the opinion that the capacity of the deaf to produce or even to appreciate poetry is very limited; a conclusion which, so far as it relates to all those properties of verse which are phenomena of sound—comprising, in fact, about all the elements of poetic form—would seem to be irresistible. The specimens given are certainly very curious, but otherwise have slight claim to notice. Except in a single instance, they are the productions of persons who lost their hearing in childhood, and hence have retained some memory of sound. The exception—Mr. John Carlin, a miniature-painter of New York city, who was born deaf—himself attributes his poetic success to a persistent study of rhyming and pronouncing dictionaries. That correct verses could be written at all under such a disability is surprising and mysterious. Some valuable additions to the article, we would suppose, might have been given by obtaining and analyzing the impressions made upon the deaf by powerful and sensuous poetry.

FEW books have more humorous riches in a little room than the paper-parchment edition of Du Maurier's "Pictures of English Society," containing forty-one illustrations from "Punch," reduced in size, but preserving all their unique characteristics. The volume costs but thirty cents; it is published by D. Appleton & Co. The same house has just issued, in the Parchment series, "English Comic Dramatists," selections from fourteen of the leading dramatists, from Shakespeare to Sheridan, edited by Oswald Crawford.

THE "Magazine of Art" for March offers illustrated articles on the London "Inns of Court," "Sculpture at the *Comédie Française*," "Some Pictures of Children," "Algiers," "Venetian Glass," and "The Institute." There are also two full-page reproductions from the work of contemporary painters—"The Orphan," by C. V. Lemoch; and "Forsaken," by H. Pabst.

THE "Magazine of American History" for March has the conclusion of Mr. George Cary Eggleston's series of articles on "Our Twenty-one Presidents," which, with the illustrations, has been a specially interesting feature of this excellent periodical.

D. LOTHROP & Co. have just published "American Explorations in the Ice-Zones," by Prof. J. C. Nourse, U.S.N.; a "History of the United States in Rhyme," by Robert C. Adams; and the "Recollections of an Octogenarian," by Henry Hill.



## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all New Books, American and English, received during the month of February by Messrs. JANSSEN, McCLEUNG & Co., Chicago.]

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**The Conquest of England.** By J. R. Green, M.A., LL.D. With Maps. 8vo. \$3.50.  
"In no part of this volume is there the least sign of failing in Green's powers. \* \* \* The story has never been so written before."—*London Times*.

"Mr. Green saw everything in wonderfully brilliant mental vision, and what he thus saw he enables his readers also to see."—*London Daily News*.

**A Short History of Our Own Times.** From the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Pp. 448. \$1.50.

**Egypt and the Egyptian Question.** By D. M. Wallace. 8vo, pp. 321. London. \$4.  
"The best book that has yet been written on the origin and development of the national movement which led to the British occupation of Egypt last year."—*Athenaeum*, London.

**History of the United States in Rhyme.** By R. C. Adams. Pp. 72. 60 cents.

**The Hessians and the other German Auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War.** By E. J. Lowell. Maps and Plans. \$1.50.

**A True History of the Charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Chancellorsville.** By P. Huey. Pp. 76. Net, 75 cents.

**Cameos from English History.** England and Spain. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Fifth series. Pp. 419. London. Net, \$1.25.

"We can gladly admit that Miss Yonge has put together many stern facts in an exceedingly interesting fashion. In her hands, as in those of Sir Walter Scott, history reads like a novel." *The Academy*, London.

**Life and Times of the Hon. John Bright.** By W. Robertson. Etched Portrait. 8vo, pp. 588. \$2.50.  
"A complete and exhaustive biography of one of England's greatest orators."

**The Creators of the Age of Steel.** By W. J. Jeans. Pp. 349. \$1.50.

"That steel has had a remarkable history no one will doubt after reading this attractive volume by Mr. Jeans, who evidently writes from fulness and accuracy of knowledge."—*Times*, London.

**The Life and Times of Sergeant Smith Prentiss.** By J. D. Shields. Pp. 442. \$1.50.

**Successful Preachers.** By the Rev. G. J. Davies. Pp. 491. \$2.

**Early New England People.** Some Account of the Ellis, Pemberton, Willard, Prescott, Titcomb, Sewall, and Longfellow and Allied Families. By Sarah E. Titcomb. 8vo, pp. 288. Net, \$4.

**Henry Irving.** A Biographical Sketch. By A. Brereton. With seventeen full-page portraits from drawings by Long, R.A., Whistler, Barnard, and others. 4to, pp. 136. London. Net, \$3.50.

**The Adventures and Discourses of Captain John Smith.** Sometime President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England. New ordered by John Ashton. With Illustrations from original sources. Pp. 309. \$1.25.

**Frederick the Great.** By Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A. *The New Pictarch*. Pp. 366. \$1.

**English Poetesses.** A Series of Critical Biographies, with Illustrative Extracts. By E. S. Robertson, M.A. Pp. 381. \$1.50.

**Life of Goethe.** From the German of Heinrich Dantzer. Pp. 706. London, \$2.50.

**Martin Luther.** A Study of Reformation. By E. D. Mead. Pp. 194. \$1.25.

**Recollections of an Octogenarian.** By H. Hill. Pp. 195. 75 cents.

**Colonies and Dependencies.** Part I.—India. By T. S. Cotton. Part II.—The Colonies. By E. J. Payne. "*The English Citizen*." Pp. 164. London. \$1.

**The History of Democracy.** Considered as a Party Name and as a Political Organization. By J. Norcross. Pp. 227. \$1.

**The War in Tong-King.** Why the French are in Tong-King and What They are Doing There. By Lieut. S. A. Stanton, U.S.N. Paper. 25 cents.

## TRAVEL—SPORTING.

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JAMES A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.,

President of THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

With the assistance of many Scholars and Men of Science.

Part I. A-ANT. 4to, paper. \$3.25.

OXFORD: At the Clarendon Press.

NEW YORK: Macmillan & Co.

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